

A SHORT
TREATISE
OF
Geography,
General and Special.

The Third EDITION.

To which is added,
A brief Introduction to *Chronology*,
with Tables of the principal *Coins* in
Europe and *Asia*, with those men-
tioned in the Holy Scriptures and
antient *Roman* Authors.

Collected from the best Authors upon these
Subjects, for the Use of Schools.

By GAWIN DRUMMOND, M. A.

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CLAVIS.

A.	Arch-bishopricks,	A
B.	Bishopricks,	
Com.	Commodities,	A
E.	East,	
Lat.	Latitude,	A
Lon.	Longitude,	
M. or Metr.	Metropolis or Chief City,	A
N.	North,	
N: S.	New Stile,	A
Prin.	Principal,	
R.	Rivers,	A
S.	South,	
Un.	Universities,	A
W.	West.	

A



THE
PREFACE.

I Need not say any Thing in Commendation of Geography, which is so universal a Favourite of all who have any Knowledge of it, or desire to be acquainted with the World, by reason of its Facility and general Use; being the only Science that comes under the Comprehension of all Mankind, and of great Advantage to all sorts of Persons.

But observing that this so necessary a Study is much neglected in the Schools of our Country, which proves a great Impediment to young Scholars in understanding the Roman Authors and Modern Histories, and reading them with that desired Profit and Pleasure; and that this is chiefly occasioned, by reason that most Books written upon this Subject exceed the Bulk and Rate of ordinary School-Books; I have endeavoured to present the young Scholar with a short, easy and methodical Compend of ancient and modern Geography; which may serve as Rudiments of this most noble Science, wherein I have given as clear and distinct an Idea as I could of the Situation, Bounds, Divisions, Subdivisions, and chief Towns of all the Countries of the World; as also of their Government, Religions,

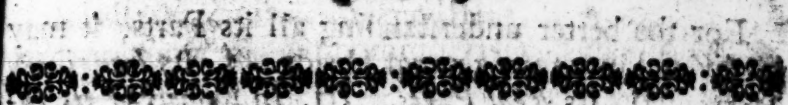
Languages, principal Rivers, the most remarkable Lakes and Mountains, chief Commodities, the Number of the Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks and Universities, with their Extent in common English or Italian Miles; except in the Description of the Counties of England and Wales, where I have made use of English statute Miles; and in the Description of Scotland, where I have made use of Scots Miles, such as Geographers reckon 50 to a Degree.

To which are added, Tables of the principal Coins in Europe and Asia, with those mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, and ancient Roman Authors.

In pursuance of the same Design of rendering these Authors more easy and agreeable, I have subjoined a short Compend of the Principles of Chronology, with the different Ages of the Latin Tongue, and the Time wherein its Authors flourished.

In this third Edition I have carefully revised, but not considerably enlarged the former; it being thought sufficient for a Rudiments, being more full, especially on the ancient Geography and Chronology, than any Book of its Bulk and Price.

I have in this Edition (as in the former) as to Longitude and Latitude of Places, followed Mr. Moll.



A

Short Treatise

O F

GEOGRAPHY.

General and Special.



GEOGRAPHY is a Science, which teacheth the Description of the exterior Part of the earthly Globe, as it is composed of *Land* and *Water*, especially the former.

It differs from *Cosmography*, as a Part from the whole, from *Chorography* and *Topography*, as the whole from its Parts.

The *Terraqueous Globe* is situated according to *Ptolemy* and *Tycho*, in the *Centre* of the *World*, but according to *Copernicus*, between the *Orbs* of *Mars* and *Venus*.

As to its *Magnitude*, it contains 360 Degrees in *Circumference*, which is 21600 Miles, allowing 60 Miles to a Degree; its *Diameter* is 6872 Miles, its *Semi-Diameter* 3436 Miles, its *Superficies* in square Miles 148510584, its *solid Content* 169921796242 cubical Miles.

A

For

For the better understanding all its Parts, it may be divided into four general Heads. I. Its *Imaginary Parts*. II. Its *Real Parts*. III. In *Respect of its Inhabitants*. IV. Its *National Parts*.

C H A P. I.

Of its Imaginary Parts.

THE *Imaginary Parts* are only supposed for the clearer understanding this Science, and they are chiefly *Poles* and *Circles*.

The **P O L E S** are the two Extremities of the *Axis*, whereupon the Earth is supposed to turn round. They are two in Number, viz. I. The *Arctick* or *North Pole*, which is represented in the Heavens by the *Polar Star*, in the Extremity of the Tail of *Ursa minor*, and is distant from the true north Pole two Degrees and an Half. This Star may easily be known, for it makes almost a right Line with the two last Wheels of *Charles Waine*, in the Constellation of *Ursa major*. The II. Is the *Antarctick* or *South Pole*, which is represented in the Heavens by four Stars in the Southern Hemisphere, called the *Croisade*, because they are in Form like a Cross.

The *Circles* being eight, are divided into *greater* and *lesser*; the *greater* divide the World into two equal Parts, and are these following, viz.

The *Horizon*.

The *Meridian*.

The *Equator*.

The *Zodiack*.

The *lesser Circles* divide the World into two unequal Parts; these are,

The two *Tropicks*.

The two *Polar Circles*.

The first of the greater *Circles* is the **H O R I Z O N**, which



which is either *Sensible* or *Rational*: The *Sensible* is that great Circle where the Heaven and Earth seem to meet, as far as you can see, when you turn about at Sea, or in an open Field. The *Rational*, (so called, because we conceive it only by our Understanding) supposeth the Eye to be placed in the very Centre of the Earth, beholding the entire *Upper Hemisphere* of the Firmament; and is that great Circle, dividing that Part of Heaven which is above us, from that which is under us, into two equal Parts, termed, the *Upper* and *Lower Hemispheres*: It is duly represented by the Wooden *Horizon* in *artificial Globes*. Upon which are inscribed several other Circles, particularly those two containing the Names of the Months, and Number of their Days, according to the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Account; as also that other divided into the 32 Points of the Compass.

II. Is the *MERIDIAN*, which is a Circle that passeth from *Pole* to *Pole*, through the Point just above one's Head, called *Zenith*, and its opposite *Nadir*, dividing the Globe into two equal Parts, termed the *Eastern* and *Western Hemispheres*. When the Sun cometh to any *Meridian*, all the People who live under it have *Mid-day*, and when he has advanced to the opposite *Meridian* in the other Hemisphere, they have *Mid-night*.

Tho' *Meridians* be infinite, yet Geographers, that they might not confuse *Globes* and *Maps* with many Lines, have condescended on 36, which cut the *Equator* every tenth Degree. The *Meridians* are of use to shew the various Degrees of *Longitude*, which are 360 in all, and begin at the first *Meridian*, wherever it is, and proceed upon the *Equator* quite round the *Globe*. The late Geographers, for the most part, make the 1st *Meridian* to pass over the Top of *El-pico* in the Isle of *Tenerif*, one of the *Canaries*, the

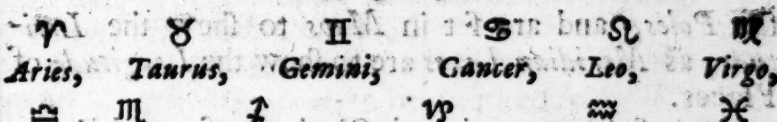
highest Mountain in the World, which runs up with a narrow Top; so that *Longitudes* can be computed from thence to a very Minute. The *French Geographers*, as also Mr. *Moll*, place the first *Meridian* in the Island of *Fer*, or *Ferro*, the most westerly of the *Canaries*, which is two Degrees West from the *Pic of Tenerif*.

Many of our modern Geographers do place the first *Meridian* over the *Metropolis* of that Country wherein they were born; and thereby do distinguish the *Longitudes* of Places into *East* and *West Longitude*, accounting all those Places which ly to the East-ward of this *Metropolitan Meridian*, to ly in *East Longitude*; and all those Places which ly to the West-ward thereof, to ly in *West Longitude*. Hence it is evident, that the *Longitude* of Places thus distinguished, cannot exceed 180 Degrees.

III. Is the *EQUATOR* or *EQUINOCTIAL*, which is that great *Circle* that divides the *Globe* into two equal Parts, called the *Southern* and *Northern Hemispheres*. It is 90 Degrees distant from either *Pole*, the Sun is in this *Circle* twice in the Year, viz. the 10th of *March* and 12th of *September*, which are our *Vernal* and *Autumnal Equinoxes*. This *Circle* is often called by Navigators the *Line*.

IV. Is the *ZODIACK*, which is that great broad *Circle* that cutteth the *Equinoctial* obliquely in two Points, which touch the *Zodiack* in the Beginning of *Aries* and *Libra*. In the Middle thereof is the *Ecliptick*, under which the Sun seems constantly to move, and through which he passeth in a Year. Its Bounds go 23 Degrees and an Half on each Side of the *Equator*; it is divided into twelve *Signs*, and each of these into 30 Degrees, the Names and Characters of which *Signs* are these following,

Aries,



 Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,

 Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

The Breadth of the *Zodiack*, which is 16 Degrees, is of Use to terminate the Course of the *Planets*, but upon the *Globes* and *Maps* it is represented by a Line in the Middle of it, called the *Ecliptick*, because the *Eclipses* of the Sun and Moon are in the *Plain* of it.

V. and VI. Are the *TROPICKS*, viz. the *Tropick* of *Cancer* and the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*. These are the biggest of the four *lesser Circles*, which run parallel to the *Equator*, from which they are 23 Degrees and an Half distant. They terminate the Sun's Deviation from each Side of the *Equator*; for when he, advancing North-ward, arrives at the *Tropick* of *Cancer* the 11th of *June*, which is our *Summer Solstice* and longest Day, he does not move any further off, but for a few Days appears much about the same Place, before he sensibly seems to go South-ward towards the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*, where he arrives *December* 11th, which is our *Winter Solstice* and shortest Day (but theirs who live beyond the Line are longest;) and then he begins to turn back again toward the North *Tropick* of *Cancer*.

VII. and VIII. Are the two *POLAR CIRCLES*, viz. the *Arctick* or *Northern*, and the *Antarctick* or *Southern*. They are 66 Degrees and an Half from the *Equator*, 23 Degrees and an Half from their nearest *Poles*. Besides these, we must imagine innumerable other little *Circles*, called *Parallels*, because parallel to the *Equator* and each other: But for avoiding Confusion in *Globes* and *Maps*, they have condescended on sixteen, eight on each Side of the *Equator*, circulating the Earth at ten Degrees Distance towards the

the *Poles*, and are set in *Maps* to shew the *Latitude*, as *Meridian Lines* are to shew the *Longitude* of Places.

Of these fore-mentioned *Circles* are formed *Zones*, *Climes*, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of Places.

Zones are certain broad *Circles* encompassing the *Earth* like a Belt, distinguished by the four lesser *Circles*; they are five in Number, viz.

Two <i>Frigid</i> ,	} ded between comprehend	The <i>Polar Circles</i> and the <i>Poles</i> .
Two <i>Temperate</i> ,		The <i>Polar Circles</i> and <i>Tropicks</i> .
One <i>Torrid</i> ,		The two <i>Tropicks</i> , and divided by the <i>Equator</i> .

A *Clime*, or *Climate*, is a Space of Earth between two *Parallels*, in which the longest Day is increased Half an Hour: For under the *Equator* the Days are always 12 Hours long; but from that, in every *Clim*ate they increase Half an Hour, till they amount to 24 Hours without Night at all.

There are 48 *Climates* in all, viz. 24 betwixt the *Equator* and *Polar Circle* in the *Northern Hemisphere*, and as many betwixt the *Equator* and *Polar Circle* in the *Southern*, which are called *Climates of Hours*.

Besides these there are 12 *Climates* betwixt the *Polar Circles* and *Poles*, which are called *Climates of Months*, because they encrease their longest Day by Months, till they come under the *Poles*, where their longest Day is 6 Months, which happens to these under the *North Pole*, while the Sun is in the 6 *Northern Signs*, and to those under the *South Pole*, while the Sun is in the 6 *Southern Signs*.

The easiest Way to know what *Clime* you dwell in betwixt the *Equator* and *Polar Circles*, is, to find how many Half Hours the longest Day in that Place exceed 12 Hours, which is the Number of the *Clime*. As, at *Edinburgh*, the longest Day is 17 Hours and

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an Half, which being 11 Half Hours above 12, shews it to be in the 11th *Climate*.

Longitude of a Place is the Distance of its *Meridian* from the first *Meridian*, to be counted from W. to E. on the Arch of the *Equator* intercepted between them.

Latitude is the Distance from the *Equator* towards either *Pole*, and is twofold, viz. S. and N. *South Latitude* is the Distance from the *Equator* towards the *South Pole*. *North Latitude* is the Distance from the *Equator* towards the *North Pole*.

The Way to find out the *Longitude* and *Latitude* of any Place upon a *Globe*, is to bring that Place to the brazen *Meridian*, and observe what Degree of the *Equator* is under the said *Meridian*; for that is the Degree of *Longitude* peculiar to the given Place, and the Degree of the *Meridian* exactly above that Place is its proper *Latitude*.

Now correspondent to each of these Degrees of a great *Circle* in the Heavens, is a certain Space on the Surface of the Earth, which is every where of the same Extent in itself, but different in its Number of Parts, according to the different reckoning of various Countries.

Answerable to one Degree are	Common <i>Italian, English</i> and <i>Turkish Miles</i>	60
	<i>English</i> Statute Miles according to <i>Norwood</i>	69
	<i>English</i> Statute Miles according to <i>Morden</i>	73
	Ordinary <i>French Leagues</i>	20
	Ordinary <i>Spanish Miles</i>	17 and an Half
	Ordinary <i>Danish</i> and <i>Swedish Miles</i>	12
	<i>Norway Miles</i>	9 and an Half
	Ordinary <i>Polish Miles</i>	20
	Ordinary <i>Hungarian Miles</i>	10
	The Versts of <i>Muscovy</i>	80
	Parasangæ of <i>Persia, Arabia</i> and <i>Egypt</i>	20
	Cos of <i>India</i>	24
	Stades of <i>China</i>	250
	Inks of <i>Japan</i>	400
	The	

The *Scottish* Miles were formerly such as Geographers reckoned sometimes 42, sometimes 50 to a Degree; but by the 44th *Act*, 1st *Sess.* 1st *Parl.* of King *James VII.* 'tis statute and ordained, That 3 *Barley Corns* set length-ways make an *Inch*, 12 *Inches* a *Foot* of Measure, 3 *Feet* a *Yard*, 1760 *Tards* a *Mile*.

CH A P. II.

Of the Real Parts.

THE *Real Parts* are such as have a real Existence upon the Superficies of the Earth, being divided into *Land* and *Water*.

Land into

Continents,
Islands,
Peninsula's,
Isthmus's,
Promontories,
Mountains.

Water into

Oceans,
Seas,
Gulphs,
Straits,
Lakes,
Rivers.

Continents are vast Tracts of Land where many Nations are joined together, as *Europe, Asia, &c.*

Islands are Spaces of Land wholly encompassed with Sea, as *Britain, Japan, &c.*

Peninsula's are Spaces of Land encompassed all but one small Part by Water, as *Morea, Malacca, &c.*

Isthmus's are Necks of Land that join a Peninsula to a Continent or Island; as the Isthmus of *Suez*, joining *Africa* to *Asia*; *Panama* or *Darien*, joining *N.* to *S. America*; the Isthmus of *Corinth*, joining *Morea* to *Greece*; the Mule of *Cantire*, joining *Cantire* to *Knapdale*.

Promontories are Mountains shooting themselves out into the Sea, whose Extremities are called *Capes*: As the Cape of *Good Hope, Cape Verd.*

As

As for *Mountains, Valleys, Rocks, Fields, Forrests, Woods, &c.* these are all well known.

Oceans are vast Bodies of Water which invest a considerable Part of the Main Continent, as the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Pacifick Ocean*, &c.

Seas are Parts of the *Ocean* encompassed all but one Strait by Land; as the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Baltick Sea*, &c.

Gulphs are Parts of the Sea encompassed by a crooked Shore, which thrusts forth, as it were, two Arms embracing them on each Side, and leaving the Mouth open, whereby they communicate with the Sea or Ocean.

Straits are Parts of the Sea or Ocean restrained into narrow Bounds by Land, and opening into the Sea or Ocean; as those of *Magellan, Gibraltar*, &c.

Lakes are Spaces of Water wholly encompassed with Land; as those of *Zaire, Parimã*, &c.

As for *Rivers, Brooks, Fountains*, &c. they need no Description.

CHAP. III.

Of the Earth, in respect of its Inhabitants.

THE *Earth*, in respect of its Inhabitants, is divided into *Right Hand* and *Left*.

1. To the *Poets*, the North was accounted the *Right Hand*, and the South the *Left*. 2. To *Priests*, the South was reckoned the *Right Hand*, and the North the *Left*. 3. To *Astronomers*, the West is the *Right Hand*, and the East the *Left*. 4. To *Geographers*, the East is *Right Hand*, and the West *Left*.

The *Inhabitants* themselves are distinguished, 1. In respect of their *Situation*. 2. According to their *Shadows*. 3. In respect of the *Position of the Globe*. 4. According to their *Countries*.

B

I. These,

I. These, according to their Situation, are divided into, 1. *Antaci*, who ly under the same *Meridian* and the same *Latitude*, but on different Sides of the *Equator*: They have Noon and Midnight at the same time, but the Seasons of the Year are opposite; for when it is Winter in the one Place, it is Summer in the other. 2. *Periaci*, who dwell on the same Side of the *Equator*, and in the same *Latitude*, but under opposite *Meridians*: They have the same Seasons, and their Days have equal Length, but their Day and Night are different; for when it is Noon to the one, it is Midnight to the other. 3. *Antipodes*, who live diametrically opposite to each other, at the Distance of one Half of the *Circumference* of the Earth. They have contrary *Parallels* and *Meridians*; if one Place have so much Southern *Latitude*, their *Antipodes* have the same Northern *Latitude*. Their *Meridians* are 180 Degrees distant. Hence it is, that when the one have Night, the other have Day; when the one have Summer, the other have Winter.

II. The Inhabitants, according to their *Shadows*, are divided into, 1. *Amphiscii*, who live in the Torrid Zone, whose *Shadow* at Noon tends one Half of the Year Northward, and the other Half Southward. They are also called *Ascii*; because, in some Days of the Year, when the Sun is vertical, they have no *Shadow* at all. 2. *Heteroscii*, who live in the Temperate Zones, whose *Shadows* tend but one Way, in the N. Temperate Zone towards the N. and in the S. Temperate Zone towards the S. 3. *Periscii*, who live in the Frigid Zones; whose *Shadow*, in 24 Hours, is carried round all the Points of the *Compass*.

III. The Inhabitants, according to the *Position* of the *Globe*, are distinguished into, 1. Such as are in a *right Sphere*; as those who live under the *Equator*, who have both Poles in the *Horizon*, and the Sun and

End Stars rising and setting at right Angles, and the same Number of Hours above, as below the *Horizon*.
 2. Such as live in an *oblique Sphere*; as those who dwell between the Equator and Poles; where one Pole is elevated above, the other depressed below the *Horizon*; and the Sun and Stars rise and set obliquely. 3. Such as live in a *Parallel Sphere*; as those under the Poles, who have the Equator in the *Horizon*, and the Sun and Stars moving parallel thereto.
 IV. The Inhabitants, according to their Countries, are distinguished into a great many Nations and Peoples; as, *French, Germans, Italians, &c.*



APPENDIX

Containing some Geographical Problems.

HAVING in the former Chapters described the several Parts of the Terrestrial Globe in general, we thought fit to shew the Use of it in some of the most necessary Problems; but some few Things belonging to it, which could not fall in so naturally before, are first to be explained.

I. The *Horary Circle* is a small Circle of Brass, and so affixed to the brazen Meridian, that the Pole (or End of the Axis) is its Centre. The 24 Hours of the natural Day are at equal Distances from one another inscribed upon it; the 12th Hour for Noon being in the upper Part of the Circle towards the *Zenith*; and the other 12th for Midnight, in the lower Part towards the *Horizon*: So that from 12 to 12 on the East-side, are the Hours from Midnight to Noon; and from 12 in the upper Part to 12 in the lower, on

the West-side of the *Horary Circle*, are the Hours from Noon to Midnight. The *Index* to this Circle is fixed upon the End of the *Axis*, and turns round with the Globe. The Use of this Circle will appear afterwards.

II. The *Quadrant of Altitude*, or the *Vertical Circle*, is a narrow thin Plate of pliable Brass, exactly answerable to a 4th Part of the Equinoctial. Upon this *Quadrant* are inscribed 90 Degrees, each of them being according to the same Scale with those upon the Equator.

III. The *Semi-circle of Position*, is a narrow solid Plate of Brass, exactly answerable to one Half of the Equator. Upon this Semi-Circle are inscribed 180 Degrees, exactly the same with those upon the Equator. We may term it a double Quadrant of Altitude. Its greatest Use is in *Astronomy*.

IV. The *Mariners Compass*, horizontally fixed upon the Pedestal of the Globe, is frequently needful for the Solution of several *Problems*, and for placing the Poles North and South.

PROB. I. *To rectify the Globe.*

The *Globe* being upon a true Plain, elevate the Pole above the *Horizon*, according to the Latitude of the Place given; fix the *Quadrant of Altitude* in the Zenith, the *Mariners Compass* upon the Pedestal, the brazen *Meridian* standing due North and South.

PROB. II. *To find the Distance of two Places, as of Amsterdam and Constantinople.*

Set one Foot of the Compass in the Point of the Globe that shews *Amsterdam*, open your Compasses till the other Foot touch *Constantinople*, bring the Compass thus opened to the Equator, and count the Degrees, which you will find 21; which being multiplied

plied by 60, shews the Distance betwixt the said two Places in Miles.

PROB. III. *The Latitude of a Place being given, to know all the Places on the Earth that have the same Latitude.*

Find the Latitude in the brazen Meridian, then turn the Globe round, and all Places touching that Degree of Latitude in the Meridian, are of the same Latitude.

PROB. IV. *The Longitude of a Place being known, to find upon the Globe all Places that have the same Longitude.*

Bring the Longitude of the Place upon the Equator to the brazen Meridian; then all Places that touch the Meridian quite round the Earth, are of the same Longitude.

PROB. V. *To find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick at any Time.*

The Month and Day being given, look for the same upon the *Wooden Horizon*, and over-against the Day you will find the particular Sign and Degree in which the Sun is at that Time, (observing withal the Difference between the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Calendar;) which Sign and Degree being noted in the Ecliptick, the same is the Sun's Place (or pretty near it) at the Time desired.

PROB. VI. *To know on what Day of the Year, the Sun is at Noon perpendicular above any Place given in the Torrid Zone.*

Let the Place be *Goa*, which is in the 16 Deg. of N. Lat. mark upon the brazen Meridian that Lat. turn the Globe quite round, and observe what Signs of

of the *Zodiack* pass under that Lat. of the Meridian, and you will find two that touch that Degree of the Meridian, viz. the 13th Degree of *Taurus*, and the 18th of *Leo*: Look on the *Wooden Horizon*, and you will find the Days that answer to these Degrees, viz. the 3d of *May*, and the 11th of *August*, N. S.

PROB. VII. *The Month and Day, and Time of the Day being known, to find those Places on the Globe in whose Meridian the Sun is at that Time.*

The Pole being elevated according to the Latitude of the given Place, bring the said Place to the brazen Meridian, set the Index of the Horary Circle at the Hour of the Day of the given Place; turn the Globe till the Index point at the upper Figure of 12: Which done, fix the Globe in that Situation, and observe what Places are exactly under the upper Semi-Circle of the brazen Meridian, and those Places have the Sun in their Meridian at that Time.

PROB. VIII. *To know the Length of the Day and Night, in any Place of the Earth at any Time.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the Place whose Length of Day you seek for; find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick at that Time; which being brought to the East-side of the Horizon, set the Index of the Horary Circle at the upper Figure of 12; and turning the Globe about, till the said Place of the Ecliptick, where the Sun is at that time, touch the Western Horizon; reckon the Number of Hours the Index of the Horary Circle has passed from the Figure of 12, and that is the Length of the Day.

PROB. IX. *To find upon the Globe the Antæci, Peræci, and Antipodes.*

Bring the Place whose *Antæci* you want to the brazen

brazen Meridian, by which you will know its Northern Lat. See what Place touches the same Deg. of S. Lat. and that Place is the *Anteci*: Bring the Place given to the brazen Meridian, and in the same parallel Circle of Lat. that Place that touches the opposite Part of the Meridian, in the same Hemisphere, is the *Periæci* of the Place: Or, having brought the Place given to the brazen Meridian, observe the Place of the Meridian it touches, set the Index of the Horary Circle at 12, and turn the Globe till the Index come to the opposite 12, the Place that touches the same Deg. of Lat. in the Meridian is the *Periæci*. As for the *Antipodes* of the given Place, reckon from the said Place upon the brazen Meridian 180 Deg. either S. or N. or as many Deg. beyond the farthest Pole, as you are to the nearest; and observe exactly where the Reckoning ends, for that is the Place desired.

PROB. X. *To know what a Clock it is by the Globe in any Place of the World, and at any Time, providing you know the Hour of the Day where you are at the same time.*

Bring the Place in which you are to the brazen Meridian, (the Pole being raised according to the Lat. thereof,) and set the Index of the Horary Circle at the Hour of the Day at that Place; then bring the desired Place to the brazen Meridian, and the Index will point out the present Hour at that Place wherever it is.

PROB. XI. *To find the Sun's Declination.*

The Sun's Declination is its Distance from the Equator, either Northward or Southward: First seek, according to the former Directions, the Place of the Sun in the Ecliptick for that Day; the Sign and Deg. of it being found for that Day, bring that Sign and Deg.

Deg. to the brazen Meridian, then see what Deg. of Lat. it touches; which being found, is the Sun's Declination from the Equator.

PROB. XII. *To find the Time of the Sun's rising and setting, in Places that are betwixt the Equator and Polar Circles.*

Elevate the Globe according to the Lat. of the Place; for Instance, *Amsterdam* the 30. of *July*, N. S. Seek the Sun's Place in the Wooden Horizon, according to the former Directions, and you will find it then to be the 7th Deg. of *Leo*, bring that Place of the Zodiack to the brazen Meridian, set the Index of the Horary Circle at the upper 12, turn the Globe from West to East, till the Place of the Ecliptick, where the Sun is for that Day, touch the Eastern Horizon; see what Hour the Index of the Horary Circle points at, which is 4 Hours 17 Minutes in the Morning, and this, in the Place sought for, is the Hour of the Sun's Rising. Turn the Globe Westward, till the same Point of the Ecliptick touch the Western Horizon; observe what Hour the Index of the Horary Circle points at, which is 7 Hours 43 Minutes in the Evening; and that is the Hour of the Sun-setting.

PROB. XIII. *To find the longest Day, in any Place betwixt the Equator and Polar Circles.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the Place: Suppose *Paris*; if it be of Northern Latitude, the longest Day is when the Sun enters the first Deg. of *Cancer*, which bring to the brazen Meridian; set the Index to the upper 12, turn the Globe round Eastward, till the first Deg. of *Cancer* touch the Eastern Part of the Horizon; see what Hour the Index points at, which is 4 Hours for the rising of the Sun;

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Sun; turn the Globe Westward, till the same Deg. of *Cancer* touch the Western Horizon, the Index will point at 8, which is the Hour of the Sun-setting for the longest Day at *Paris*: So the longest Day there is 16 Hours, which is 8 half Hours longer than their Day under the Equator; by which we know, that *Paris* is in the 8th Climate. Observe the same Way of Operation for Places that have Southern Latitude, whose longest Day is when the Sun is in the first Degree of *Capricorn*.

PROB. XIV. *To find in what Clime any Place, lying betwixt the Polar Circles and the Poles, is.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the Place; suppose 69 Deg. 30 Min. N. Lat. turn the Globe Eastward, till the Ecliptick touch the Northern Part of the Horizon; observe the Deg. of the Ecliptick that touches the Horizon, and you will find it to be the first Degree of *Gemini*; count how many Degrees there are from that to the first Degree of *Cancer*, and you will find it 30 Degrees, which doubled makes 60, the Number of Days without any Night for their longest Day; and you find that Place to be in the End of the second Climate of Months.

PROB. XV. *To find the Beginning and Ending of the Twilight in any Place, and at any Time of the Year.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the Place; seek the Place of the Sun for that Day, according to the Directions above; bring this to the Meridian, and set the Index to 12 at Noon; turn the Globe towards the East, till the Degree of the Ecliptick, which is diametrically opposite to the Place the Sun is then in, be elevated 18 Degrees above the Western Point of the Horizon; which done, you will

see, 1. That the Place of the Sun is 18 Degrees below the Eastern Horizon. 2. That the Index points at the Hour after Midnight for the Beginning of the Morning Twilight. As for the Evening Twilight, bring the Degree of the Ecliptick opposite to the Sun's Place towards the Eastern Point of the Horizon, till it be elevated 18 Degrees above the same; which Elevation is known by the Quadrant of Altitude; then the Index shows the Hour after Noon for the End of the Evening Twilight.

PROB. XVI. *To find those Places that have Twilight all the Night at a certain Day.*

Seek, by the Directions above, the Declination of the Sun for that Day; elevate the Pole so many Degrees above the Horizon, as the Declination of the Sun is Degrees from the Equator; which being done, all the Circles of Latitude that are not 18 Degrees below the Horizon, have Twilight all the Night over.

PROB. XVII. *The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick, being given, to find thereby the Hour of the Day.*

Elevate the Pole according to the given Latitude, and Place the Globe directly S. and N. by the Mariners Compass; then fix a small Needle perpendicularly in the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick, and bringing the same to the brazen Meridian, set the Index at Noon; turn the Globe till the Needle cast no Shadow, and then, what Hour the Index points, is the Hour of the Day.

PROB. XVIII. *The Month and the Day being given, to find by the Globe, those Places of the North frigid Zone, where the Sun begins to shine constantly*

stantly without setting: As also, those Places of the South frigid Zone, from which the Sun begins at that Time totally to absent himself.

Find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick, bring it to the brazen Meridian, and reckon the same Number of Degrees on the Meridian from the North Pole to the Equator, as the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick is Degrees from the Equator. Observe that in all Places, when the Globe is turned round, that touch that Degree of the Meridian, the Day in those Places begins to be continual.

PROB. XIX. *The Day and Hour of either a Solar or Lunar Eclipse, being known, to find by the Globe all those Places in which the same will be visible.*

Mark the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for the given Day, as also the opposite Point thereunto, which is the Place of the Moon at that Time; then find that Place of the Globe to which the Sun is vertical at the given Hour, and bring the same to the vertical Point or Pole of the Wooden Horizon, and fixing the Globe in that Situation, observe what Places are in the Upper Hemisphere; for in most of them the Eclipse of the Sun is visible. As for the Lunar Eclipse, you are to find the *Antipodes* of that Place, which hath the Sun vertical at the given Hour, and bringing the same to the Pole of the Wooden Horizon, observe, as formerly, what Places are in the Upper Hemisphere of the Globe; for in such will the Eclipse of the Moon be visible, except those that are very near unto, or actually in the Horizon.

PROB. XX. *A Place being given, to find the Situation of another, according to the Angle of Position.*

Let the given Place be *Paris*; to know what Point

the Cape of *Good Hope* is in regard to it, elevate the Globe according to the Latitude of *Paris*, which is 49 Degrees, bring *Paris* to the brazen Meridian, fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, *i. e.* upon *Paris*, and make the Quadrant touch the Cape of *Good Hope*; then you will find, that the Arch of the Horizon, betwixt the Zenith of the Cape of *Good Hope* and that of *Paris*, or the brazen Meridian, is 18 Degrees for the Angle of Position; so that we find, that the said Cape is in a Point a little less Easterly than S. S. E.

PROB. XXI. *How to find the Distance from one Place to another on a Map.*

Take the Distance with the Compass, and applying to the Scale of Miles, or to the Degrees of Latitude on the E. or W. Side of the Maps, and you have the Number of Miles or Degrees, which are contained betwixt the two Places.

Not. 1. That the Scale of Miles is a double Line divided into certain Parts, each of which contains a Mile, or a certain Number of Miles, according to the Map it is made for, and is ordinarily placed in the Corner of the Map.

Not. 2. That Places in some Maps are marked an (o); in others, Towns and Places are distinguished by the Shape of a little House; Rivers by a black Line; Roads by a double Line, or a double pricked Line; Mountains by a clouded Figure like a Bell; the Sea by a green Colour or white Space; the Land by a dark Space.

Not. 3. That generally speaking, the Top of the Map is N. the Bottom the S. the right Side the E. and the Left the W. but if this is not so, the Compass will direct you, which is generally in all Maps, and points due N.

CHAP. IV.

Of the National Parts.

THE Earth, in respect of its Countries, is divided into four great Parts, viz. 1. *Europe*. 2. *Asia*. 3. *Africa*. 4. *America*. To which are added, 5. *Terra Borealis incognita*. 6. *Terra Australis incognita*. These are divided into *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, *Regions*, *Countries*, *Nations*; subdivided into *Provinces*, *Governments*, *Prefectures*, *Circles*, *Territories*, *Districts*, *Counties*, &c. *Empires* are eleven, viz. *Germany* and *Muscovy*, in *Europe*; *Turky*, *Persia*, *Tartary*, *China* and *India*, in *Asia*; *Abyssina*, *Morocco*, *Monomotapa*, in *Africa*; and *Mexico* in *America*.

There are about 283 Kings, viz. 9 in *Europe*; 217 in *Asia*, 14 of which only are mentioned in the Maps; 43 in *Africa*; 14 in *America*.

Countries are; for the most part, divided according to *Princes Dominions* (but not always.) They are separated from each other, sometimes by Sea, as *Germany* and *Denmark* from *Swedland*; sometimes by Rivers, as *Natolia* from *Turcomania*; sometimes by Mountains, as *France* from *Spain*; sometimes by Walls, as *China* from *Tartary*; sometimes by Forts and Garrisons, as *France* from the *Low-Countries*.

SECT. I.

OF EUROPE.

EUROPE is situated, according to *Moll*, between the 9th and 84th Degree of Longitude, and the 36th and 72d Degree of Latitude.

It is bounded, on the N. by the *Northern Ocean*; on the S. by the *Mediterranean Sea*, which divides it from *Africa*;

Africa; on the W. by the *Atlantick* or Western Ocean; on the E. by *Asia*. From which it is divided by, 1. The *Archipelago*, or *Ægean* Sea. 2. The *Hellefpont*, now called the Straights of *Gallipoli*, or the *Dardanelles*. 3. By the *Propontis*, now the Sea of *Marmora*. 4. By the *Bosphorus Thracius*, now the Straights of *Constantinople*. 5. By the *Pontus Euxinus*, now the *Black Sea*. 6. By the *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, now the Straights of *Caffa*. 7. By the *Palus Meotis*, or the Sea of *Sabacha*. 8. By the *Tanais*, or River *Don*. 9. By a Line drawn from the most Easterly Turnings of that River to the *Oby*, and from thence continued to the *Northern Ocean*.

It contains in Length, from Cape *St. Vincent* in *Portugal*, to the Mouth of the River *Oby* in *Muscovy*, 3300 Miles; and in Breadth, from Cape *Metapan* in *Morea*, to Cape *Nordt* in *Norway*, 2200 Miles.

Europe is divided into the *Continent* and *Isles*.

The *Continent* contains these Parts, viz.

		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
North.	{ <i>Denmark</i> ,	250	100	<i>Copenhagen</i> ,
	{ <i>Norway</i> ,	1200	240	<i>Bergen</i> ,
	{ <i>Swedland</i> ,	900	820	<i>Stockholm</i> ,
	{ <i>Muscovy</i> ,	1660	1530	<i>Moscow</i> .
Middle.	{ <i>The Low Countries</i> ,	264	160	{ <i>Amsterdam</i> ,
	{ <i>France</i> ,	650	560	{ <i>Brussels</i> ,
	{ <i>Switzerland</i> ,	220	140	<i>Paris</i> ,
	{ <i>Germany</i> ,	640	550	<i>Basil</i> ,
	{ <i>Poland</i> .	880	580	<i>Vienna</i> ,
South.	{ <i>Portugal</i> ,	360	135	<i>Cracow</i> ,
	{ <i>Spain</i> ,	630	480	<i>Lisbon</i> ,
	{ <i>Italy</i> ,	760	380	<i>Madrid</i> ,
	{ <i>Turky in Europe</i> .	1000	840	<i>Rome</i> ,
				<i>Constantinople</i> .

The

The European Islands are, 1. The *Britannick Isles*. 2. The *Scandinavian Isles*. 3. The Isles of the *Mediterranean*.

EUROPE is under the Government of 3 Emperors, viz. *Muscovy, Turkey and Germany*; 9 Kings, viz. *Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Swedland, Poland, Prussia, Sicily*; one Pope of *Rome*; 6 Dukes, (besides *Lorrain* and those of the Empire) viz. *Tuscany, Modena, Mantua, Parma, Mirandola, Courland*; 4 dependent Princes, viz. *Transilvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and Crim-Tartary*. 7. Common-Wealths, (besides that of *St. Marino*) viz. The *United Provinces, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, Lucca, Ragusa, Geneva*. Besides these, there are in *Germany* almost 300 subaltern *Sovereign Princes and Imperial Cities*; who, tho' they be Tributaries to the Emperor or some other supreme Prince, have notwithstanding *Sovereign Authority* in their own Dominions; the most remarkable of whom are the 9 electors, viz. *Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Brandeburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Palatine of the Rhine, Hanover*.

The Religions of *Europe* may be reduced to six Heads, 1. The *Reformed or Protestant Religion*, which is professed in *Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Swedland*, and in the greatest Part of *Germany and Switzerland*. 2. The *Roman Catholic*, which is professed in *Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Poland, the Spanish Netherlands*, and through a great Part of *Germany and Switzerland*. 3. That of the *Greek Church*, which is professed in *Muscovy, Walachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia and Greece*. 4. *Mahumetan*, which is professed by the *Turks*. 5. *Jewish*. 6. *Pagan*, which has some Professors in *Lapland*, and the N. Parts of *Norway*.

The principal Languages spoke now in *Europe* are three, viz. 1. *Tektonick*, divided into *English, Dutch* and

and *Danish*. 2. *Latine*, corrupted into *French*, *Spanish* and *Italian*. 3. *Sclavonian*, divided into *Russian*, *Polish* and *Turkish*.

There are several other Languages of less Note, as 1. *Irish*, spoken in the Highlands of *Scotland*, and amongst the ancient *Irish* in *Ireland*. 2. *British* or *Welsh*, spoken in *Cornwal*, *Wales*, and *Britany* in *France*. 3. *Hungarian*, which is used in *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Bosnia* and *Hungary*. 4. *Finnick*, used in *Finmark* and *Lapland*. 5. *Epirotick*, used in *Epirus* and *Macedonia*.

The Rivers of chief Note are, the *Danube* and *Rhine*, in *Germany*; the *Volga*, *Dwina* and *Borysthenes*, in *Muscovy*; the *Po*, in *Italy*; the *Loire*, in *France*; and the *Thames*, in *England*.

Lakes of principal Note are, *Constance*, in *Germany*; the Lakes of *Geneva* and *Guarda*, in *Italy*; *Wener*, *Ladoga* and *Onega*, in *Sweden*.

The Chief Mountains are, the *Pyrenees*, in *Spain*; the *Alps*, in *Italy*; the *Dafrine Hills*, in *Swedland*; the *Carpathian Hills* in *Hungary*.

I. Of Denmark.

DENMARK is situated betwixt the 26 and 32 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 54 Deg. 30 Min. and 58 Deg. of Lat.

It is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the *German Sea*; on the N. by the Entrance of the *Baltick*; on the E. by the *Baltick*; and on the S. by *Germany*.

It was formerly reckoned a Part of *Old Germany*, then containing the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, (now *Jutland*;) with some of *Old Saxony*.

It is divided into four Dioceses, and the Dutchies of *Holstein* and *Sleswick*, viz.

Length.

Length. Breadth. Metrop.

<i>Aalbourg,</i>	100	70	<i>Aalbourg,</i>
<i>Wibourg,</i>	56	48	<i>Wibourg,</i>
<i>Arhusen,</i>	60	40	<i>Arhus,</i>
<i>Ripen,</i>	85	45	<i>Ripen,</i>
<i>Holstein,</i>	95	60	<i>Gottorp,</i>
<i>Sleswick,</i>	80	40	<i>Sleswick.</i>

Denmark is also divided into, 1. *North Jutland*, which comprehends the first four Dioceses above-named. 2. *South Jutland*, which comprehends the Dutchy of *Sleswick*. 3. *Holstein*.

Its Prin. R. are, *Trave, Shoer, Eyder, Synder*. The chief Lakes are, 1. *Schleuter*. 2. *Westen*. And, 3. *Wisten*. It hath 2 A. 13 B. 2 Un.

Its chief Com. are Fish, Tallow, Kine, Timber, Hides, and all Sort of Furniture for Ships.

II. Of Norway.

NORWAY, or *Norvegia*, a Part of *Old Scandinavia*, is situated betwixt the 22 and 50 Deg. of Lon. and 57 and 72 of Lat.

It is bounded on the N. and W. by the *Northern Ocean*; on the S. by the Entrance of the *Baltick*; on the E. by a long Chain of Mountains called *Dofrine*, which separate it from *Swedland*.

It is divided into 5 Provinces, viz.

	Metrop.
<i>Babus,</i>	<i>Idem,</i>
<i>Aggerus,</i>	<i>Agger,</i>
<i>Bergenus,</i>	<i>Bergen,</i>
<i>Dronthemus,</i>	<i>Dronthem,</i>
<i>Wardbus.</i>	<i>Idem.</i>

Its Prin. R. are the *Teno*, and *Glawe*.

The chief Mountains are those of *Dofrine* or *Daa-gel*, called by *Pliny*, *Sevo*. It hath 1 A. 4 B.

Its chief Com. are Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Hides, D Stock-

Stock-Fish, Furs, Train-Oil, Pitch, Tar and Timber.

III. Of *Swedland*.

SWEDLAND, or *Suecia*, contains the greatest Part of *Scandinavia*, with some of *Sarmatia Europea*. It is situated betwixt the 31 and 55 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 56 and 68 Deg. of Lat.

It is bounded on the N. by *Norwegian Lapland*; on the N. E. by *Muscovite Lapland*; on the E. and S. E. by *Muscovy*; on the S. by *Poland* and the *Baltick*; on the W. by *Norway*.

It is divided into 7 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Scania</i> ,	160	70	<i>Lunden</i> ,
<i>Gothland</i> ,	240	200	<i>Calmar</i> ,
<i>Swedland Proper</i> ,	360	250	<i>Stockholm</i> ,
<i>Lapland</i> ,	500	240	<i>Tornia</i> ,
<i>Finland</i> ,	500	380	<i>Abo</i> ,
<i>Ingria</i> ,	140	100	<i>Notteberg</i> ,
<i>Livonia</i> .	240	200	<i>Riga</i> .

Some of the S. E. Parts of *Finland*, with *Ingria* and *Livonia*, were made over to the Czar of *Muscovy*, by the Treaty of *Newstadt*, in 1721.

Its Prin. R. are, *Meler*, *Dalcarle*, *Torno*, *Angermania*.

Its chief Lakes are, *Onega*, *Ladoga*, *Wener*, *Weter*, *Iende*.

Mountains of greatest Note are, the *Dofrine Hills*, and the Mountains of *Lapland*. It hath 3 A. 15 B. 2 Un.

Its chief Com. are, Copper, Iron, Steel, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Mafts, Timber, Hides, Tallow, Honey, Furs.

IV. Of

IV. Of Muscovy.

MUSCOVY, or *Russia*, contains the greatest Part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*, and a great Part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*; extending from the 47 to the 84 Deg. of Lon. and from the 47 to the 72. of Lat. but the Czar's Dominions reach to *Argunskoi* in *Asia*, upon the Borders of *China*, Lat. 50 Lon. 125.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Northern Ocean*; on the S. by the *Lesser Tartary*, *Georgia* and the *Caspian Sea*; on the W. by *Sweden* and *Poland*; on the E. by the *Great Tartary*.

It is divided into 37 Provinces, the Chief of which are the following 14. viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
North. { <i>Kargapol,</i>	590	200	Idem,
{ <i>Dwina,</i>	360	270	<i>S. Michael,</i>
{ <i>Condora,</i>	260	260	<i>Archangel,</i>
{ <i>Siberia,</i>	760	690	<i>Wirgatonria,</i>
{ <i>Obdora,</i>	300	200	<i>Tobol,</i>
{ <i>Vologda.</i>	290	210	<i>Berezow,</i>
			Idem.
South. { <i>Mordowitz,</i>	238	118	—
{ <i>Casan,</i>	390	300	Idem,
{ <i>Nisnovogorod,</i>	300	210	Idem,
{ <i>Volodimir,</i>	150	80	Idem,
{ <i>Moscow,</i>	180	120	Idem,
{ <i>Astracan,</i>	540	300	Idem,
{ <i>Novogorod Weliki</i>	510	230	Idem,
{ <i>Pleskow.</i>	150	90	Idem,

Its Prin. R. are, the *Wolga*, *Dwina*, *Dan*, *Nieper*, &c.

Its chief Lakes are, *Juan-Osero*, *Belejezoro*, *Ilmin*.

Mountains of greatest Note, are those called the *Hyperborean* or *Riphean* Mountains.

It hath one Patriarch, 4 A. 18 B.

Its chief Com. are Furs, Honey, Wax, Tallow, Hides, Train-Oil, Iron, Brimstone, Salt-Petre, Timber, Flax, Hemp, Salt-Fish, Icinglass.

V. Of the Low-Countries.

THE Low-Countries contain about Half of the ancient *Belgium*, with a little of *Old Germany*, extending from the 49 to the 53 Deg. of Lat. and from the 22 to the 26 Deg. of Long.

They are bounded on the N. and W. by the *German Sea*; on the South by *France*; and on the E. by *Germany*.

They are divided into 17 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Holland,	70	46	<i>Amsterdam,</i>
Zeland,	—	—	<i>Middleburg,</i>
Utrecht,	42	23	<i>Idem,</i>
Guelderland,	97	40	<i>Gelders,</i>
Over-ſſel,	82	46	<i>Deventer,</i>
Frieſland,	36	22	<i>Leuarden,</i>
Groningen,	45	30	<i>Idem,</i>
Flanders	90	60	<i>Bruges,</i>
Artois,	70	40	<i>Arras,</i>
Hainault,	79	65	<i>Mons,</i>
Namur,	36	30	<i>Idem,</i>
Brabant,	90	72	<i>Brussels,</i>
Limburg,	40	30	<i>Idem,</i>
Liege,	80	32	<i>Idem,</i>
Luxemburg,	82	72	<i>Idem,</i>
Meklin,	8	6	<i>Idem,</i>
Antwerp.	17	14	<i>Idem.</i>

The first seven belong to the *Dutch*, and are called the *United-Provinces*; the following 10 belonged to *Spain*, and were called the *Spanish Netherlands*; but by the late Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, they were made

made over to the Emperor of *Germany*, and are now called the *Imperial Provinces*.

The pr. R. are, the *Rhine*, the *Maese*, the *Scheld*.

Here are no Mountains of Note.

The chief Lakes are 3, viz. *Harlem*, *Tienke*, *Schilt*.

The chief Com. are, Butter, Cheese, Fine Linen, Flax, Hemp, Tapestry, Worsted-Stuffs, Chamlets, Silks, Velvets, Armour, Ropes, Cables, prepared Buffs, Ox Hides, *Spanish* Leather.

VI. Of France.

FRANCE contains the greatest Part of the *Roman* Diocese of *Gaul*, extending from the 15 to the 26 Deg. of Lon. and from the 42 to the 51 of Lat.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Spanish Netherlands*, and separated from *England* by the *British Channel*; on the W. by the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the S. by the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Pyrenean Mountains*; on the E. by *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy* and *Piedmont*.

It is divided into 12 Governments, viz.

		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
North.	{ <i>Picardy</i> ,	130	48	<i>Amiens</i> ,
	{ <i>Normandy</i> ,	175	86	<i>Rouen</i> ,
	{ <i>Isle of France</i> ,	125	115	<i>Paris</i> ,
	{ <i>Champagne</i> ,	160	130	<i>Troyes</i> ,
Middle.	{ <i>Britanny</i> ,	180	110	<i>Rennes</i> ,
	{ <i>Orleans</i> ,	210	200	<i>Orleans</i> ,
	{ <i>Burgundy</i> ,	180	130	<i>Dijon</i> ,
	{ <i>Lionois</i> ,	208	140	<i>Liens</i> ,
South.	{ <i>Guienne & Gascoigne</i> ,	270	230	<i>Bordeaux</i> ,
	{ <i>Languedoc</i> ,	238	150	<i>Tholouse</i> ,
	{ <i>Dauphiny</i> ,	150	100	<i>Grenoble</i> ,
	{ <i>Provence</i> .	150	100	<i>Aix</i> .

To these may be added,

{ <i>Lorrain</i> ,	130	110	{ <i>Nancy</i> ,
{ <i>French Country</i> .	135	80	{ <i>Besanson</i> .

Of

Of all these in Order.

1. *Picardy* is divided into

<i>Tierasche,</i>	<i>Guise.</i>	<i>Pais reconquis,</i>	<i>Calais.</i>
<i>Vermandois,</i>	<i>S. Quintin.</i>	<i>Ardes,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Santerre,</i>	<i>Peronne.</i>	<i>Boulognois,</i>	<i>Boulogne.</i>
<i>Amienois,</i>	<i>Amiens.</i>	<i>Ponthieu,</i>	<i>Abbeville.</i>

2. *Normandy* is divided into

<i>Pais caux,</i>	<i>Candebeck,</i>	<i>Contantine,</i>	<i>Contance,</i>
<i>Rouen,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Caen,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Gisors,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Alençon,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Bureux,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>		

3. The *Isle of France* is divided into

<i>Laonois,</i>	<i>Laon.</i>	<i>Isle of France,</i>	<i>Paris.</i>
<i>Soissonois,</i>	<i>Soissons.</i>	<i>Brie,</i>	<i>Meaux.</i>
<i>Beauvoises,</i>	<i>Beauvais.</i>	<i>Hurepoix,</i>	<i>Melun.</i>
<i>Vexin Francois,</i>	<i>Pont Oyse.</i>	<i>Gastenois,</i>	<i>Montargis.</i>
<i>D. of Valois,</i>	<i>Senlis.</i>		

4. *Champaign* is divided into

<i>Rethelnois,</i>	<i>Rethel.</i>	<i>Sennois,</i>	<i>Sens.</i>
<i>D. of Rheims,</i>	<i>Rheims,</i>	<i>Low Champaign,</i>	<i>Troyes.</i>
<i>High Champaign,</i>	<i>S. Dizier.</i>	<i>Bassigny,</i>	<i>Langres.</i>
<i>Chalonois,</i>	<i>Chalons.</i>		

5. *Britanny* is divided into the Territories of

<i>Dole,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>S. Pol de Leon,</i>	<i>Brest.</i>
<i>St. Malo,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Triguier,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Briens,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Cornoaile,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Rennes,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Vannes,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Nantes,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>		

6. *Orlea-*

6. *Orleanois* is divided into

Maine,	Mans.	Orleanois,	Orleans.
Perche,	Nogent.	Nivernois,	Nevers.
Beauce,	Chartres.	Aunis,	Rochelle.
Vendosmois,	Vendosme.	Angoumois,	Angoulesme.
Anjou,	Angers.	Poitou,	Poitiers.
Tourraine,	Tours.	Berry,	Bourges.
Blaisois,	Blois.		

7. *Burgundy* contains the Towns of

Auxerre,	Mascon,	Bourge en Bresse,
Semur,	Autun,	Belly,
Dijon,	Charolles,	Trevoux.
Challou,		

8. *Lionois* is divided into

Lionois,	Lions.	Auvergne,	Clermont.
Beaujolois,	Beaujeu.	Bourbonnois,	Bourbon.
Forez,	Feurs.	March,	Gueres.

9. *Guienne* and *Gascoigne* contain1. *Guienne*, which is subdivided into

Guienne prop.	Bordeaux.	Saintoigne,	Seintes.
Bazadois,	Bazas.	Perigort,	Perigueux.
Agenois,	Agen.	Limosin,	Limoges.
Rovergue,	Rhodes.	Quercy,	Cahors.

2. *Gascoigne*, which is subdivided into

Les Landes,	Dax.	Estarac,	Myrande.
Albert,	Idem.	Comminges,	Lombes.
Condomois,	Condom.	Lower Navarre,	S. Palais.
Armagnac,	Aux.	C. of Soule,	Maulleons.
Gaure,	Verdun.	Bearn,	Pau.
Labour,	Bayonne.	Bigorre,	Tarbe.
Gascoigne prop.	Ayre.	Conserant,	St. Bertrand.
			Lan.

10. *Languedoc* is divided into the Territories of

<i>Foix,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Beziers,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Rieux,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Montpelier,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Tbolouſe,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Niſmes,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Alby,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Givaudan,</i>	<i>Mende.</i>
<i>S. Papoul,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Velay,</i>	<i>Le Puy.</i>
<i>Narbonne,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Vivarez,</i>	<i>Viviers.</i>

11. *Dauphiny* contains the Towns of

<i>Grenoble,</i>	<i>Briancon or Brianſon,</i>	<i>Valence,</i>
<i>Gap,</i>	<i>Pignerol,</i>	<i>S. Paul de Tricaſten,</i>
<i>Embrun,</i>	<i>Vienne,</i>	<i>Dye.</i>

12. *Provence* contains the Towns of

<i>Orange,</i>	<i>Salon,</i>	<i>Toulon,</i>
<i>Avignon,</i>	<i>Aix,</i>	<i>Hieres,</i>
<i>Apt,</i>	<i>Riez,</i>	<i>Frejuls,</i>
<i>Forcalquier,</i>	<i>Senex,</i>	<i>Grace,</i>
<i>Sisteron,</i>	<i>Glandeves,</i>	<i>Vence,</i>
<i>Arles,</i>	<i>Marſeilles,</i>	<i>Antibe.</i>

Lorraine is divided into

Territories of	<i>Lorraine prop.</i>	<i>Nancy.</i>
	<i>D. of Bar,</i>	<i>Bar-le-duc.</i>
	<i>Pr. of Phaltzbourg,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Tonle,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Metz,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Verdun,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Clermont,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Bitche,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Sarward,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Sarbruck,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Salme,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
	<i>Vandemont,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>

French

French County contains the Towns of

Montbeliard, Vesoul, Besancon or Besançon, Dole, Salins, S. Claude.

Its prin. R. are the *Loyre, Garrone, Seyn, Rhosne.*

Its Mountains of greatest Note (besides the *Pyrenean Hills*) are the *Sevennes* in *Languedoc*, and *Vanne* in *Lorraine*. It hath 18 A. 106 B. 20 Un.

Its chief Com. are Stuffs, Silks, Druggets, Linen, Gloves, Skins, Wines, Brandy, Salt, Paper, Wood, Almonds, Coral, Verdigris, Cremor Tartaris, besides some Mines of Iron, Tin, Lead, Copperas.

VII. Of *Switzerland*.

SWITZERLAND contains the Old *Helvetia*, Part of *Rhetia* and *Gallia Narbonensis* and *Transaladana*, extending from the 26 to the 30 Deg. of Lon. and from the 46 Deg. to the 47 Deg. 40 Min. of North Lat.

It is bounded on the North and East by *Germany*, on the West by *France*, on the South by *Italy*.

It is divided into 13 Cantons, viz.

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
<i>Basil,</i>	32	18	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Solothurn,</i>	40	20	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Bern,</i>	73	71	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Freiburg,</i>	35	20	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Schafhouse,</i>	20	10	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Zurich,</i>	66	44	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Zug,</i>	20	10	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Lucern,</i>	42	31	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Switz,</i>	32	25	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Under-Walden,</i>	20	18	<i>Stantz.</i>
<i>Uri,</i>	52	22	<i>Altorf.</i>
<i>Apenzel,</i>	27	28	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Glaris,</i>	29	21	<i>Idem.</i>

E

The

The chief Confederates of the *Switzers* are, 1. the *Grisons*, *Mettr. Coire*. 2. *Geneva*.

The chief Prefectures are *Baden*, *Bromgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Sargans*.

Its prin. R. are, the *Aar*, *Rhine*, and *Rhofne*.

Its most remarkable Lakes are those of *Neufchatel*, *Lucern*, *Zurich*, *Zug*.

Its chief Com. are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Horses.

VIII. Of Germany.

GERMANY is situated betwixt the 25 and 37 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 46 Deg. 30 Min. and 54 Deg. 30 Min. of Lat.

It contains but a Part of old *Germany*; Part of *Gaul* and *Illyricum*, with some of the old *Italy*.

It is bounded on the North by *Denmark* and the *Baltick Sea*. On the South by *Italy*. On the East by *Poland* and *Hungary*. On the West by the *Low-Countries* and *France*.

It is divided into 9 Circles, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.	
South, Middle, North.	<i>Westphalia,</i>	220	160	<i>Munster.</i>
	<i>Lower Saxony,</i>	240	220	<i>Hamburg.</i>
	<i>Upper Saxony,</i>	380	210	<i>Wittemberg.</i>
	<i>Lower Rhine,</i>			<i>Heidelberg.</i>
	<i>Upper Rhine,</i>			<i>Frankfort.</i>
	<i>Franconia,</i>	134	131	<i>Nuremburg.</i>
	<i>Snabia,</i>	150	146	<i>Ausburg.</i>
	<i>Bavaria,</i>	220	150	<i>Munich.</i>
	<i>Austria,</i>	335	216	<i>Vienna.</i>

To these Circles may be added

The Kingdom of

Bohemia.

275

226

Prague.

Its prin. R. are, the *Rhine*, *Danube*, *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Weser*.

Its

Its chief Lakes are those of *Constance*, *Zirichnitz*, *Ammer*, *Cheim*, *Damme*. It hath 7 A. 40 B. 30 Un. Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. *Fitzstetberg*, incircling *Bohemia*, and 2. *Schwartzwald* in *Suabia*.

Its chief Com. are Corn, Wines, Armour, Iron-Works, besides Mines of Iron, Copper, Tin, Lead, Silver, Allum, Quick-silver and Salt.

IX. Of Poland.

POLAND contains a Part of Old Germany, with a Part of *Sarmatia Europea*, extending from the 36 to the 53 Deg. of Lon. and from the 48 to the 58 Deg. of Lat.

It is bounded on the North by *Muscovy*, *Livonia*, and the *Baltick Sea*. On the South by *Hungary*, *Transilvania* and *Moldavia*. On the East by *Muscovy* and the *Lesser Tartary*. On the West by *Germany* and the *Baltick*.

It is divided into 12 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
East.	<i>Lithuania</i> ,	450	300
	<i>Volhinia super.</i>	280	110
	<i>Volhinia infer.</i>	280	180
	<i>Podolia</i> ,	350	110
Middle.	<i>Courland</i> ,	220	90
	<i>Samogitia</i> ,	190	110
	<i>Polesia</i> ,	240	80
	<i>Little Russia</i> ,	220	170
West.	<i>Prussia</i> ,	250	110
	<i>Masovia</i> ,	200	130
	<i>Greater Poland</i> ,	250	160
	<i>Lesser Poland</i> ,	230	150
			<i>Vilna</i> ,
			<i>Lutzo</i> .
			<i>Kion</i> ,
			<i>Caminieck</i> ,
			<i>Mittan</i> ,
			<i>Rosnie</i> .
			<i>Bresse</i> ,
			<i>Lemberg</i> .
			<i>Dantzick</i> ,
			<i>Warsaw</i> ,
			<i>Gnesna</i> ,
			<i>Cracow</i> .

Its prin. R. are the *Nieper* or *Baristhenes*, the *Vistula* or *Wiesel*, *Niester*, *Dwina*.

Its chief Lakes are, *Beybus*, *Briale*, *Goldo*.

Its most remarkable Mountains are the *Carpathian Mountains*, dividing *Poland* from *Turky* in *Europe*. It hath 4 A. 45 B. 5 Un.

Its chief Com. are, Wax, Linen, Boards and Masts for Ships, Pitch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Potashes, Soap, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Rosin.

X. Of Portugal.

PORTUGAL contains a great Part of the *Old Lusitania*, with some of the old *Gallaecia* and *Betica*; extending from the 9 to the 12 Deg. of Lon. and from the 37 to the 42 Deg. 15 Min. of Lat.

It is bounded on the N. by *Gallicia*, on the W. and S. by the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the E. by the two *Castiles* and *Andalusia*.

It contains 6 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Entre Minho Douro,	75	54	Braga,
Tralos. Montes,	120	110	Miranda,
Beira,	130	25	Coimbra,
Estremadura	140	80	Lisbone,
Alentajo,	160	98	Evora,
The Kingd. of Algarve.	86	30	Tavira.

Its prin. R. are, *Tajo*, *Dourio*, *Guadiana*. It hath 3 A. 10 B. 2 Un.

Its chief Com. are Metals, Allum, Cryстал, certain Sorts of Rubies, Emeralds, Jacynths, Marble, Jasper, and Cattle.

XI. Of Spain.

SPAIN is situated betwixt the 9 and 22 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 36 and 44 Deg. of Lat. Together with *Portugal*, it made up the *Roman Diocese of Hispania*, some times called *Hesperia*, *Iberia*, and *Celtiberia*.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Cantabrian Ocean*,

or

or Sea of *Biscay*, and the *Pyrenean Mountains*; on the S. and E. by the Straits of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the W. by *Portugal* and the *Atlantick Ocean*.

It is divided into 14 Provinces.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Towards the North and W. Ocean.			
<i>Biscay</i> ,	120	74	<i>Bilboa</i> .
<i>Asturia</i> ,	135	60	<i>Oviedo</i> .
<i>Gallicia</i> ,	170	140	<i>Compostella</i> .
<i>Andalusia</i> ,	286	140	<i>Sevil</i> .
Towards the Mediterranean Sea.			
<i>Granada</i> ,	230	70	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Murcia</i> ,	96	70	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Valentia</i> ,	178	70	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Catalonia</i> .	180	130	<i>Barcelona</i> .
Towards the Mid-land Parts.			
<i>Arragon</i> ,	180	120	<i>Saragossa</i> .
<i>Navarre</i> ,	100	90	<i>Pampelona</i> .
<i>Leon</i> ,	165	110	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Old Castile</i> ,	190	140	<i>Burgos</i> .
<i>New Castile</i> ,	230	220	<i>Madrid</i> .
<i>Estremadura</i> .	194	120	<i>Badajox</i> .

Its prin. R. are the *Tajo*, *Ebro*, *Dourio*, *Gnadiana*, *Guadalquivir*.

Its chief Mountains (besides the *Pyrenees*) are the *Sierra Morena*, the *Sierra Noveda*. It hath 8 A. 45 B. 16 Un.

Its chief Com. are, Wool, Silk, Wines, Oil, Sugar, Metals, Rice, Liquorish, Honey, Flax, Saffron, Anise-seed, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges Limons, Cork, Soap, Anchovies, Sumach, Woad, Lamb-skins, Tobacco, Quick-silver, Marble, Alabaster, precious Stones and Coral.

XII. Of Italy.

ITALY is situated betwixt the 25 and 37 Deg. of Lon. and 38 and 46 Degree of Lat. It contains the greatest Part of *Old Italy*, with some of *Gaul*. It was

was anciently called *Aufonia*, *Latium*, *Hesperia* and *Saturnia*.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Alps*, which separate it from *Switzerland* and *Germany*; on the S. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the E. by the *Gulph of Venice*; on the W. by *France*,

It is divided into 3 Classes, viz. *Upper*, *Middle* and *Lower*.

		Breadth.	Length.	Metrop.
Upper contains	<i>Savoy</i> ,	90	70	<i>Chambery</i> .
	<i>Piedmont</i> ,	140	100	<i>Turin</i> .
	<i>Montferrat</i> ,	60	5	<i>Casal</i> .
	<i>Milan</i> ,	160	110	<i>Idem</i> .
	<i>Parma</i> ,	65	50	<i>Idem</i> .
	<i>Modena</i> ,	85	46	<i>Idem</i> .
	<i>Mantua</i> ,	70	44	<i>Idem</i> .
	Rep. of <i>Venice</i> ,	260	120	<i>Idem</i> .
	Rep. of <i>Genoa</i> ,	160	30	<i>Idem</i> .
	B. of <i>Trent</i> .	70	50	<i>Idem</i> .
Middle	The Land of the	260	130	<i>Rome</i> .
	<i>Church</i> ,			
	<i>Tuscany</i> ,	180	120	<i>Florence</i> .
	Rep. of <i>Lucca</i> ,			<i>Idem</i> .
	Rep. of <i>S. Marino</i> .			<i>Idem</i> .
Lower	The Kingdom of	350	120	<i>Naples</i> .
	<i>Naples</i> .			

Of which in Order. *Savoy* is divided into

<i>Savoy</i> , Prop.	<i>Chambery</i> ,	<i>Tarantaise</i> ,	<i>Monstiers</i> ,
<i>Genevois</i> ,	<i>Geneva</i> ,	<i>Maurienne</i> .	<i>S. Jean de</i>
<i>Chablais</i> .	<i>Thonon</i> ,		<i>Maurienne</i> .
<i>Faussigny</i> ,	<i>Bonne-ville</i> .		

Piedmont is divided into

The D. of <i>Aoust</i> ,	<i>Aoust</i> ,	Ter. of <i>Nizz</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .
The M. of <i>Susa</i> ,	<i>Susa</i> ,	Pr. of <i>Piedmont</i> ,	

The

The M. of <i>Jurea</i> ,	<i>Jurea</i> ,	properly so cal- led.	<i>Turin</i> .
The C. of <i>Asti</i> ,	<i>Asti</i> ,		
S. of <i>Vercelli</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		

Montferrat contains the Territories of

<i>Trino</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Acqui</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Casal</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Spin</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Alba</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .			

Milan comprehends the Territories of

<i>Angiera</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> ,		<i>Comefe</i> ,	<i>Como</i> ,
<i>Novarefe</i> ,	<i>Novara</i> ,		<i>Alessandri-</i>	<i>Alessandria</i> ,
<i>Vigevanasco</i> ,	<i>Vigevano</i> ,		<i>neze</i> ,	
<i>Pavefe</i> ,	<i>Pavia</i> ,		<i>Laumelline</i> ,	<i>Valenza</i> ,
<i>Lodegiano</i> ,	<i>Lodi</i> ,		<i>Tortonefe</i> ,	<i>Tortona</i> ,
<i>Cremonefe</i> ,	<i>Cremona</i> ,		<i>Bobbiefe</i> .	<i>Bobbio</i> .
<i>Milaneze</i> ,	<i>Milan</i> ,			

Parma comprehends

The D. of <i>Parma</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Ter. of Buffeto</i> ,	<i>Burgo. S.</i> <i>Domino</i> .
The D. of <i>Piacenza</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Ter. of Valdi</i>	<i>Burgo di Val-</i> <i>di Taro</i> .

Modena comprehends

<i>Modena Prop.</i>	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>D. of Corregio</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>D. of Regio</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Pr. of Carpi</i> .	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>D. of Miran-</i> <i>dula</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .			

Mantua comprehends

<i>Mantua Prop.</i>	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>Pr. of Bozzolo</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>D. of Sabio-</i> <i>netta</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>M. of Casti-</i>	<i>Castellan de</i>
<i>D. of Guastilla</i> ,	<i>Idem</i> .		<i>glon</i> .	<i>Silver</i> .

Rep.

Rep. of *Venice* comprehends the Territories of

<i>Dogado,</i>	<i>Venice,</i>	<i>Istria,</i>	<i>Cabo di Istria,</i>
<i>Paduano,</i>	<i>Padua,</i>	<i>Aquileia,</i>	<i>Idem,</i>
<i>Vicentino,</i>	<i>Vicenza,</i>	<i>Cremaſco,</i>	<i>Crema,</i>
<i>Veroneſe,</i>	<i>Verona,</i>	<i>Poleſin de Ro-</i>	<i>Rovigo,</i>
<i>Breſciano,</i>	<i>Breſcia,</i>	<i>vigo,</i>	
<i>Bergamaſco,</i>	<i>Bergamo,</i>	<i>Marca Treve-</i>	<i>Trevigio.</i>
<i>Friuli,</i>	<i>Uddin,</i>	<i>giano.</i>	

The Rep. of *Genoa* comprehends

<i>Pr. of Monaco,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Ter. of Noli,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Ter. of Ven-</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Ter. of Savona,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>timiglia,</i>		<i>Ter. of Genoa,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Pr. of Oneglia,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Ter. of Brug-</i>	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>M. of Finale,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>neto.</i>	

The Land of the Church contains the

<i>D. of Ferrara,</i>	<i>Ferrara,</i>	<i>Ter. of Orvie-</i>	<i>Orvieto,</i>
<i>D. of Bologneſe,</i>	<i>Bologna,</i>	<i>tano,</i>	
<i>Pr. of Romagna,</i>	<i>Ravenna,</i>	<i>D. of Caſtro,</i>	<i>Caſtro,</i>
<i>D. of Urbin,</i>	<i>Urbino,</i>	<i>S. Peter's Pa-</i>	<i>Viterbo,</i>
<i>M. of Ancona,</i>	<i>Ancona,</i>	<i>trimony,</i>	
<i>C. of Citta de</i>	<i>Citta di Ca-</i>	<i>Campagna di</i>	<i>Rome,</i>
<i>Caſtello,</i>	<i>ſtello,</i>	<i>Roma,</i>	
<i>Ter. of Peru-</i>	<i>Perugia,</i>	<i>Sabino,</i>	<i>Magliano,</i>
<i>giano,</i>		<i>D. of Spoleto.</i>	<i>Spoleto.</i>

Tuſcany contains

<i>Ter. of Florence,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Iſles of Elbai,</i>	<i>Cosmopoli,</i>
<i>Ter. of Piſa,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>D. of Carara</i>	<i>Maſſa,</i>
<i>Ter. of Sienna,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>and of Maſſa,</i>	
<i>Pr. of Piombino,</i>	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>State of Preſidii.</i>	<i>Orbitello,</i>

The

The Kingdom of *Naples* contains

<i>Abruzzo Ult.</i>	<i>Aquila.</i>	<i>Principato Beneven-</i>
<i>Abruzzo Cit.</i>	<i>Civitta di Chie.</i>	<i>Ult. to.</i>
<i>Moliffa,</i>	<i>Bojano.</i>	<i>Principato Salerno.</i>
<i>Capitinate or</i>	<i>Manfredo-</i>	<i>Cit.</i>
<i>Puglia,</i>	<i>nia.</i>	<i>Basilicate, Cirenza.</i>
<i>Terra di Bari,</i>	<i>Bari.</i>	<i>Calabrida Cosenze.</i>
<i>Terra di O-</i>	<i>Otranto.</i>	<i>Cit.</i>
<i>tranto,</i>		<i>Calabria Reggio.</i>
<i>Terra di La-</i>	<i>Naples.</i>	<i>Ult.</i>
<i>voro,</i>		

It prin. R. are the *Po*, *Tyber*, and *Arno*. It hath 3 Patriarchs, 38 A. 258 B. 17 Un.

Its chief Com. are Corn, Wines, Oranges, Limons, Citrons, Pomegranates, Almonds, Raisins, Sugar, Nutmegs, Oil, Alabaster, Jasper, Rice, Silk, Velvets, Taffaties, Satins, Grograms, Fustians, Armours and Glasses.

A DESCRIPTION of *Ancient ITALY*.

THE Length of *Italy*, according to *Pliny*, from *Augusta Prætoria*, now *Aoust*, by way of *Capua* and *Reggio*, was 1020 Miles. The Breadth, according to him, from the River *Varus* to the River *Arfia*, 703 Miles. He makes the Breadth of the Middle 136, and the least Breadth at that called *Hannibal's Port* 40 Miles, whereas, according to *Martianus Capella*, it should be but 20.

The Ancient general Division of *Italy* was into Northern and Southern.

The Northern contained
GALLIA CISALPINA.
TUSCIA or ETRURIA.
UMBRIA.
SABINIA.
LATIUM.

F

I. GALLIA

I. GALLIA CISALPINA was subdivided into 5 Parts.

1. *Venetia*, which contained 1. The *Istri*, Metro-
polis *Pola*. 2. *Carni*, M. *Aquileia*. 3. *Veneti*, M.
Patavinum, now *Padua*.

2. *Pars Rhetorum*, M. *Tridentinum*, now *Trent*.

3. *Gallia Transpadana*, which contained 1. The
Cenomani, M. *Cremona* and *Mantua*. 2. *Euganei*,
M. *Tusculanum*, now *Tusculano*. 3. *Insubres*, M.
Mediolanum now *Milan*. 4. *Orobii*, M. *Bergomum*,
now *Bergamo*. 5. *Lepontii*, M. *Oscella*, now *Domo*
d' Oscella. 6. *Salassi*, M. *Augusta Prætoria*, now
Aosta. 7. *Libicii*, M. *Vercellæ*, now *Vercell*. 8. *Læ-*
vi, M. *Ticinum*, now *Pavia*. 9. *Taurini*, M. *Aug-*
usta Taurinorum, now *Turin*. 10. *Segusini*, M.
Segusia, now *Susa*.

4. *Gallia Cispadana*, which contained 1. *Anamantini*,
M. *Placentia*, now *Placenza*. 2. *Boii*, M. *Mutina*,
now *Modena*. 3. *Lingones*, M. *Forum Cornelii*, now
Imola. 4. *Senones*, M. *Ravenna*.

5. *Liguria*, which contained 1. *Capillati*, M. *Genoa*.
2. *Montani*, M. *Dortona*, now *Tortona*.

II. TUSCIA OR ETRURIA was divided 1. into
Trans Arnum, where dwelt the *Apuani*, M. *Pis-
tum*. 2. Into *Cis Arnum*, where dwelt the 12 People, viz.
1. *Volaterrani*, M. *Volaterra*, now *Volterra*. 2. *Vul-*
tulonenses, M. *Vetulonii*. 3. *Russellani*, M. *Rusell-*
now *Grosseto*. 4. *Tarquinienses*, M. *Tarquinius*. 5. *Cæ-*
retani, M. *Cære*, now *Cerveteri*. 6. *Vejentes*, M.
Veii, now *Scrofanò*. 7. *Volsinienses*, M. *Volsinii*, now
Volsena. 8. *Falisci*, M. *Falerii* near *Citta Castellana*.
9. *Clusini*, M. *Clusium*, now *Chiusi*. 10. *Aretini*,
M. *Aretium*, now *Arezzo*. 11. *Cortoneses*, M.
Cortona. 12. *Perusini*, M. *Perusia*, now *Perugia*.
Perusa.

III. UMBRIA was divided into 1. *Villumbri*,
Trans Apenninum, M. *Ariminum*, now *Rimini*. 2. *U-*

to *Olumbri* or *Cis Apenninum*, M. *Spoletium*, now *Spoletto*.

IV. *SABINIA* contained the *Sabini*, M. *Reate*, now *Rieti*, but more anciently *Cures*, now *Il Vecovio de Sabina*.

V. *LATIUM* contained 1. The *Latini*, M. *Roma*. 2. *Rutuli*, M. *Ardea*. 3. *Æqui*, M. *Algidum*, now *Ostia*. 4. *Hernici*, M. *Anagnia*, now *Anagni*. 5. *Volsci*, M. *Antium*, now ruined and called *Antio Rouinata*. 6. *Arunci*, M. *Cajeta*.

Southern ITALY was divided into
SAMNIUM.

CAMPANIA.

MAGNA GRÆCIA.

I. *SAMNIUM* contained the following People,
1. *Picentes* or *Picentini*, whose chief Towns were *Ancona* and *Asculum*, now *Ascoli*. 2. *Vestini*, M. *Admiternum*. 3. *Marucini*, M. *Teatea*, now *Chieti* or *Tieti*. 4. *Frentani*, M. *Ortona*. 5. *Peligni*, M. *Corfinium*. 6. *Marsi*, M. *Marrubium*, now *Mornea*, or *Marno*. 7. *Samnites*, propely so called, M. *Beneventum*, now *Benevento*. 8. *Hirpini*, M. *Abellinum*, now *Avellino*.

II. *CAMPANIA* contained 1. The *Campani*, M. *Capua*. 2. *Picentini*, M. *Salernum*, now *Salerno*.

III. *MAGNA GRÆCIA* was divided into *Apulia* and *Oenotria*. *Apulia* was subdivided into *Apulia* and *Messapia*. *Apulia* contained 1. *Dannia*, M. *Sipontum*, now *Siponto*. 2. *Pucetia*, M. *Canusium*, now *Canoso*. *Messapia* contained 1. The *Calabri*, M. *Brundisium*, now *Brindisi*. 2. The *Salentini*, M. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*. *Oenotria* contained 1. The *Lucani*, M. *Pestum*, and *Sybaris*. 2. The *Brutii*, whose chief Towns were *Rhegium*, now *Regio*, and *Hipponium*, now *Monte Leone*.

The prin. R. of this Country, besides those already mentioned in the Description of modern *Italy*, were,

1. The *Duria*, now *Dora*. 2. *Adna*, now *Adda*. 3. *Trebia*. Which three fall into the *Po*. 4. *Atthesis*, now *Adige*. 5. *Anio*, which falls into the *Tyber*. 6. *Liris*, now *Garigliano*. 7. *Vulturius*, now *Volturno*. 8. *Aufidus*, now *Lofanto*. 9. *Metaurus*, now *Metro*.

The most remarkable Lakes were, 1. *Lacus Verbanus*, now *Lago Maggiore*. 2. *Lacus Sebinus*, now *Lago d' Iseo*. 3. *Larius Lacus*, now *Lago di Como*. 4. *Lacus Benacus*, now *Lago di Garda*.

The prin. Mountains were, 1. The *Alps*, which, according to *Cluverius*, extended from the River *Varus*, betwixt *Italy* and *France*, to the *Arfia* in *Istria*, the Space of 800 Miles. 2. The *Apennine Mountains*, which extended from the *Maritime Alps* to the further Part of the *Terra di Otranto*, near 700 Miles.

XIII. Of Turkey in Europe.

TURKEY in Europe is situated betwixt the 35 and 46 Deg. of Lat. and betwixt the 35 and 56 of Long.

It contains the *Roman Diocesses* of *Macedonia* or *Græcia*, *Dacia*, *Thracæ*, and most of *Illyricum*, with a small Part of the *Old Sarmatia*.

It is bounded on the N. by *Poland*; on the S. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the E. by the *Archipelago*, the *Propontis*, the *Euxine Sea*, the *Sea of Sabacha*; on the W. by *Germany*, *Italy*, and the *Adriatick* and *Jonian Seas*,

It contains these Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
North the Danube.	Hungary,	300 200	Buda.
	Transilvania,	180 170	Hermanstat.
	Walachia,	260 140	Targovisco.
	Moldavia,	260 170	Saczow.
	Bessarabia,	200 100	Oczacow.
	Little Tartary.	600 300	Grim.

Romania.

South the Danube.

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South the Danube.		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
	Romania,	500	240	Constantinople.
	Bulgaria,	340	140	Sophia.
	Servia,	220	150	Belgrade.
	Bosnia,	120	70	Bosnaserajo.
	Sclavonia,	320	120	Possoga.
	Croatia,	120	80	Wibitz.
	Dalmatia,	240	60	Spalatro.
	Greece.	290	120	Salonichi.

GREECE contains

Macedonia,	240	145	Salonichi.
Albania,	205	120	Scutari.
Thessalia,	180	85	Larissa.
Epirus,	195	65	Canina.
Achaia,	240	70	Lepanto.
Morea,	170	165	Misitra.

Its prin. R. are the *Danube*, *Niester*, *Drave*, *Save*, *Thyffe*.

The chief Lakes are, 1. *Balaton*. 2. *Newfidler-Sea*, both in *Hungary*.

The most remarkable Mountains are, 1. *Hemus*, now *Balkan*. 2. *Athos*, now *Holy-mountain*.

It hath 1 *Patriarch*, 38 A. 57 B.

Its chief Com. are *Corn*, *Metals*, *Sulphur*, *Vitriol*, *Wine*, *Oil*, *Velvets*, *Damask*.

A DESCRIPTION of Ancient GREECE.

GREECE, according to *Cluverius*, was bounded on the E. by the *Ægean Sea*; on the S. by the *Mediterranean*; on the W. by the *Ionian Sea*; on the N. 1. by the *Scardica Junga*, which divided it from *Illyricum* and *Myfia*. 2. by the River *Strymon*, which divided it from *Thracia*.

It

It was anciently divided into 5 Parts, viz.

HELLAS,
THESSALIA,
EPIRUS,
MACEDONIA,
PELOPONNESUS.

I. HELLAS, afterwards called *Achaia*, and now *Livadia*, was anciently of a larger Extent, so that the whole Country was called *Hellas*, before the *Latines* called it *Græcia*. It was subdivided into, 1. *Attica*, now the Dutchy of *Setines*, Metr. *Athenæ*, now *Athens*. 2. *Megaris*, which lay W. from *Attica*, M. *Megara*. 3. *Bæotia*, which lay N. from *Megaris*, and N. W. from *Attica*, M. *Thebæ* *Bæotica* or *Ogygia*. 4. *Phocis*, which lay W. from *Bæotia*, M. *Cirrha*. 5. *Doris*, which lay N. W. from *Phocis*, M. *Pindus*. 6. *Locris*, which lay W. from *Phocis* along the Bay of *Corinth*, M. *Anphissa*. 7. *Ætolia*, which lay W. from *Locris*, and S. from *Epirus*, M. *Calydon*.

II. THESSALIA, lay N. from *Hellas*, and was divided into 5 Provinces, 1. *Pelagiotis*, M. *Larissa*, now *Larizzo*. 2. *Estiotis*, or *Hestiaotis*, which lay S. from *Pelagiotis*, M. *Tricca*, or *Trica*. 3. *Thessaliotis*, M. *Hypata*, now *Spates*. 4. *Phthiotis*, which lay E. from *Thessaliotis*, M. *Pharsalus*. 5. *Magnesia*, which lay in a *Peninsula* betwixt the *Sinus Thermaicus*, and *Pelagicus*, M. *Pheræ*.

III. EPIRUS, which lay S. from *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*, and is now called *Canina*; it was separated from *Macedonia* by the R. *Celidnus*, and Mount *Pindus*, and from *Achaia* by the R. *Achelous*. It was divided into *Græca* and *Barbara*.

Epirus Græca, contained 1. *Acarmania*, M. *Actium*, now *Cabo Figalo*. 2. *Amphilochia*, M. *Argos Amphilochium*. 3. *Athamania*, M. *Argithea*. 4. *Dolopia*, M. *Menelaïs*. 5. *Molossia*, M. *Dodona*, famous for an Oracle.

Epirus

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Epirus Barbara, contained 1. *Chaonia*, M. *Oricum*, now *Velona* or *Orcha*. 2. *Thesprotia*, which lay S. E. from *Chaonia*, M. *Buthrotum*, now *Butrinto*. 3. *Cassiopea*, which lay E. from *Thesprotia*, M. *Cassiope*. 4. *Almene*, which lay S. from *Cassiopea*, M. *Nicopolis*.

IV. *MACEDONIA*, formerly called *Pæmonia*, *Æmonia*, *Emathia*, *Pieria*, and *Macetia*, lay N. from *Thessaly*, E. from *Albania*, and S. W. from *Thracia*. The *Romans* divided it into 4 Parts.

1. *Macedonia Amphipolitana*, M. *Amphipolis*, called by the *Turks* *Empoli*. The Inhabitants were, 1. The *Hedones*. 2. *Odomanti*. 3. *Bisaltæ*. 4. *Sintii*.

2. *Macedonia Thessalonicensis*, M. *Thessalonica*, now *Salonichi*. It contained, 1. *Mygdonia*. 2. *Pelagonia*. 3. *Pæonia*. 4. *Orbelia*. 5. *Joria*. 6. *Almopia*. 7. *Amphaxitis*. 8. *Chalcidica*.

3. *Macedonia Pellitana*, M. *Pella*. It contained, 1. *Emathia* or *Macedonia propria*. 2. *Botiæa*. 3. *Pieria*.

4. *Macedonia Pelasgoniensis*, M. *Pelasgonia*; the Inhabitants were, 1. The *Tanlantii*. 2. *Albani*. 3. *Eordei*. 4. *Dassaratæ*. 5. *Deuriopes*. 6. *Parthiæi*. 7. *Orestæ*. 8. *Elymiotæ*.

V. *PELOPONNESUS*, now *Morea*, was a Peninsula joined to *Achaia* by the Isthmus of *Corinth*, which is 16 Miles long, and 6 broad. It contained, 1. *Achaia propria*, M. *Patræ*. 2. *Corinthia*, M. *Corinthus*. 3. *Sicyonia*, M. *Sicyon*. 4. *Elis*, M. *Elis*. 5. *Messenia*, M. *Messenæ*. 6. *Arcadia*, M. *Megalopolis*. 7. *Laconica*, M. *Lacedæmon*.

The prin. Rivers of ancient Greece were, *Cephissus*, divided into two Branches, viz. *Asopus* and *Ismenus*, in *Achaia*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus*, in *Thessaly*; *Acheron* and *Achelous*, in *Epirus*; *Aliacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon*, *Celidnus*, in *Macedonia*; *Peneus*, *Alpheus*, *Pamifus*, *Eurotas*, *Inachus*, in *Peloponnesus*.

The most remarkable Mountains of Greece were,
Par-

Parnassus and *Helicon*, in *Phocis*; *Cytheron*, in *Boeotia*; *Ossa*, *Olympus*, and *Pelion*, in *Thessaly*; *Pindus* and the *Acroceraunii Montes*, now the *Montes di Chimera* in *Epirus*; *Orbelus*, *Athos* and *Pierius*, in *Macedonia*; *Cyllenus*, *Manalus*, *Chronicus*, *Stymphalus*, *Taygetus*, in *Peloponnesus*.

XIV. Of the European Islands.

THE European Islands are, 1. The *Britannick* Islands. 2. the *Scandinavian* Isles. 3. The Isles in the *Mediterranean*.

I. The *Britannick* Islands.

The *BRITANNICK* Islands are divided into greater and lesser.

The greater are, 1. *Great Britain*. 2. *Ireland*.

GREAT BRITAIN is situated between 50 and 59 Deg. of Lat. and 12 and 21 Deg. of Lon.

It contains 580 Miles in Length, 300 in Breadth, and 2836 in Circuit.

It is bounded on the N. with the *Northern Ocean*; on the S. with the *Channel* and *Straits of Calais*; on the East with the *German Sea*; on the W. with the *Irish Sea*, *St. George's Channel*, and the *Western Ocean*.

It is divided into 2 Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
1. <i>Scotland</i> ,	250	180	<i>Edinburgh</i> .
2. <i>England</i> .	320	290	<i>London</i> .

Scotland

I. *SCOTLAND* or *NORTH-BRITAIN* is situated betwixt the 55 and 59 Deg. of Lat. and the 12 and 18 Deg. of Long.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Northern Ocean*; on the W. by the *Irish Sea*; on the E. by the *German Ocean*; on the S. by *England*.

It is divided into 2 Classes, viz.

			Metrop.
S. Frith of Forth,			Edinburgh.
N. Frith of Forth.			Aberdeen.
	Length.	Breadth.	
Galloway,	57	27	Kirkcudbright.
Nithsdale,	30	20	Dumfries.
Annandale,	18	10	Annand.
Eskdale with Eusdale,	10	10	
Lidsdale,	20	10	Hermitage.
Teviotdale,	20	18	Fedburgh.
The Mers,	20	18	Duns.
Lawderdale,	10	9	Lawder.
Forrest of Etterick,	22	10	Selkirk.
Tweeddale,	18	15	Peeblis.
Cantyre,	36	10	Kilkerran.
Carrick,	24	20	Bargeny.
Kyle,	24	20	Air.
Cunningham,	35	12	Irving.
Renfrew,	24	16	Idem.
Glydsdale,	40	23	Glasgow.
Stirling,	24	10	Idem.
Lothian.	54	17	Edinburgh.
Fife,	40	14	St. Andrews.
Strathballan,	10	5	Dumblane.
Menteith,	23	14	Down.
Lennox,	24	16	Dumbrilton.
Argyle,	24	23	Innerara.
Perth,	19	13	Idem.
Strathern,	30	12	Abernethy.
Broad-Albin,	27	12	Killin.
Lorn,	30	12	Dunstaffage.
Merns,	22	16	Bervy.
Angus,	30	28	Dandee.
Gowry,	20	15	
Atbol,	50	20	Blair.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Mar,	46	15	Aberdeen.
Badenoch,	40	15	Riven.
Lochaber,	40	32	Innerlochy.
Buchan,	28	27	Peterhead.
Bamff,	40	18	Idem.
Murray,	67	27	Elgin.
Ross,	60	39	Taine.
Sutherland,	40	14	Dornock.
Strathnaver.	40	22	Strathy.
Caithness.	28	20	Wick.

We shall here subjoin all the Sheriffdoms of Scotland in the same Order as they stand in the Rolls of Parliament, and annex to each of them their whole Content.

Edinburgh,
Haddington,
Berwick,
Roxburgh,
Selkirk,
Peeblis,
Lanerk,
Dumfries,
Wigton,
Air,
Dumbrilton,
Bute,
Renfrew,
Stirling,
Linlithgow,

Contains

Middle Lothian.

East Lothian.

Mers and Bailliary of Lawderdale.

Teviotdale, Lidsdale, Eskdale.

The Forrest of Etterick.

Tweeddale.

Clydsdale.

Annandale and Nithsdale.

N. and W. Parts of Galloway.

Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham.

Lennox.

The Isles of Bute and Arran.

The Barony of Renfrew.

Stirling, on both Sides Forth.

West Lothian.

Perth,

Athol,

Gowry,

Broadalbin,

Menteith

Strathern.

As also

Glen-shee

Strathball

Rannach

Balwhid

Glenurch

Siormona

Argy

Perth,

Argyle

Kinca

Aberde

Invern

Nairn

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Fife,

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Argyle,
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 Cromarty,
 Fife,
 Forfar,
 Bamff,
 Stewartry of
 Kirkcudbright
 Sutherland,
 Caithness,
 Elgin,
 The Stewartry
 of Orkney,
 Clackmanan,
 Ross,
 Kinross.

Contains

Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, the Isles
 West of Lorn and Kintyre.

Merns.

Mar, Buchan, Strathbogie.

Badenoch, Lochaber, the S. Part
 of Ross, and a Part of Murray
 beyond Nairn.

The Western Parts of Murray.

A little Part of Ross, S. of Cromarty.

All Fife except a little of the W.
 Parts.

Angus.

Bamff, Strathdobern, Boyn, Enzie.

E. Part of Galloway.

Sutherland, Strathnaver.

All Caithness.

The Eastern Parts of Murray.

Isles of Orkney and Shetland.

A little of the E. Parts of Stirling.

Almost all Ross.

A little of the W. Parts of Fife.

Its prin. R. are, Tay, Spey, Clyde, Forth, Tweed,
 Dee, Don.

Chief Lakes are, Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, Loch
 Tay.

The most remarkable Mountains are, 1. The Che-
 riot-Hills. 2. The Grampion-Hills. It hath 2 A.
 2 B. 4 Un.

Its chief Com. are Fish, Linen, Tallow, Hides,
 Cattle, Honey, Lead, Coals, Skins, Train-oil, coarse
 Cloths.

England.

2. **E**NGLAND, or SOUTH-BRITAIN, is bounded on the East by the *German Ocean*; on the West by *St. George's Chappel*; on the North by *Scotland*; on the South by the *English Channel*; extending from the 12 to the 20 Deg. of Long. and from the 50 to the 55 of Lat. containing about 27 Millions of Acres.

It is divided into 6 Circuits, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Western Circuit,</i>	216	65	<i>Salisbury.</i>
<i>Oxford Circuit,</i>	120	68	<i>Oxford.</i>
<i>Home Circuit,</i>	112	85	<i>Canterbury.</i>
<i>Norfolk Circuit,</i>	114	60	<i>Norwich.</i>
<i>Midland Circuit,</i>	116	80	<i>Lincoln.</i>
<i>North Circuit,</i>	150	110	<i>York.</i>

Western Circuit contains

<i>Cornwal,</i>	70	40	<i>Launceston.</i>
<i>Devonshire,</i>	54	45	<i>Exeter.</i>
<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	40	25	<i>Dorchester.</i>
<i>Hampshire,</i>	46	30	<i>Winchester.</i>
<i>Somersetshire,</i>	60	40	<i>Bristol.</i>
<i>Wiltshire,</i>	40	30	<i>Salisbury.</i>

Oxford Circuit contains

<i>Berkshire,</i>	45	25	<i>Redding.</i>
<i>Oxfordshire,</i>	38	25	<i>Oxford.</i>
<i>Gloucestershire,</i>	50	26	<i>Gloucester.</i>
<i>Monmouthshire,</i>	24	20	<i>Monmouth.</i>
<i>Herefordshire,</i>	35	30	<i>Hereford.</i>
<i>Worcestershire,</i>	32	22	<i>Worcester.</i>
<i>Staffordshire,</i>	44	27	<i>Stafford.</i>
<i>Shropshire,</i>			<i>Shrewsbury.</i>

Home

Home Circuit contains

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Essex,</i>	45	36	<i>Colchester.</i>
<i>Hartfordshire,</i>	35	30	<i>Hartford.</i>
<i>Kent,</i>	50	40	<i>Canterbury.</i>
<i>Surry,</i>	34	22	<i>Southwark.</i>
<i>Sussex,</i>	60	20	<i>Chichester.</i>

Norfolk Circuit contains

<i>Norfolk,</i>	50	35	<i>Norwich.</i>
<i>Suffolk,</i>	45	30	<i>Ipswich.</i>
<i>Cambridgeshire,</i>	35	20	<i>Cambridge.</i>
<i>Huntingtonshire,</i>	22	18	<i>Huntington.</i>
<i>Bedfordshire,</i>	24	14	<i>Bedford.</i>
<i>Buckinghamshire,</i>	40	18	<i>Buckingham.</i>

Midland Circuit contains

<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	60	55	<i>Lincoln.</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	40	19	<i>Nottingham.</i>
<i>Derbyshire,</i>	34	26	<i>Derby.</i>
<i>Rutlandshire,</i>	12	10	<i>Okeham.</i>
<i>Leicestershire,</i>	30	25	<i>Leicester.</i>
<i>Warwickshire,</i>	33	25	<i>Warwick.</i>
<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	45	20	<i>Northampton.</i>

North Circuit contains

<i>Yorkshire,</i>	80	70	<i>York.</i>
<i>Durham,</i>	35	30	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Northumberland,</i>	40	30	<i>Newcastle.</i>
<i>Lancashire,</i>	45	32	<i>Lancaster.</i>
<i>Westmorland,</i>	35	24	<i>Appleby.</i>
<i>Cumberland,</i>	50	38	<i>Carlisle.</i>

To *England* we subjoin the *Principality of Wales*,
divided into 4 Circuits.

	contains	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{	Denbighshire,	31	17	Denbigh.
	Flinthshire,	20	8	St. Asaph.
	Montgomeryshire,	28	25	Montgomery.
				Anglesey,

	Breadth.	Length.	Metrop.
<i>Anglesey,</i>	20	17	<i>Beaumaris.</i>
2 { <i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	40	20	<i>Carnarvon.</i>
{ <i>Merionethshire,</i>	35	20	<i>Harlech.</i>
3 { <i>Cardiganshire,</i>	36	17	<i>Cardigan.</i>
{ <i>Carmarthenshire,</i>	35	20	<i>Carmarthen.</i>
{ <i>Pembrokeshire,</i>	30	22	<i>Pembroke.</i>
{ <i>Radnorshire,</i>	24	22	<i>Radnor.</i>
4 { <i>Brecknockshire,</i>	28	20	<i>Brecknock.</i>
{ <i>Glamorganshire,</i>	40	30	<i>Cardiff.</i>

Besides these 6 Circuits in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*, there remain 2 Counties unmentioned, which are not reduced to any of these Circuits, viz.

<i>Middlesex,</i>	29	18	<i>London.</i>
<i>Cheshire,</i>	45	25	<i>Chester.</i>

The one because of its Vicinity to *London*, and the other as being a County Palatine, having its own Judges and Counsellors peculiar to it self.

Its prin. R. are *Thames*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Medway*, *Cam.*

Chief Lakes are, *Winander-mere* in *Westmorland*, *Wittles-mere* in *Huntingtonshire*.

The most remarkable Mountains are, the *Malvern Hills* in *Worcestershire*, the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, *Snowden* and *Plinlimmon* in *Wales*. It hath 2 A. 24 B. 2 U.

Its chief Com. are Corn, Cattle, Tin, Lead, Copper, Iron, Timber, Coals, Wool, Cloaths, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, Paper, Household Furniture.

Ireland.

IRELAND is bounded on the North by the *Northern Ocean*; on the West and South by the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the East by the *Irish Sea*, which

separate

3 Deg.

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separates it from *Britain*; extending from the 9 to the 3 Deg. of Lon. and from the 51 to the 55 of Lat.
It is divided into 4 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Leinster,</i>	104	74	<i>Dublin.</i>
<i>Ulster,</i>	120	94	<i>Londonderry.</i>
<i>Connaught,</i>	138	100	<i>Galway.</i>
<i>Munster,</i>	125	120	<i>Limerick.</i>

Leinster contains

<i>Louth-County,</i>	22	14	<i>Drogheda.</i>
<i>Dublin,</i>	27	12	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Wicklow.</i>	35	27	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Wexford,</i>	42	25	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Longford,</i>	25	15	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Meath-county,</i>	75	60	<i>Mullingar.</i>
<i>Kings-county,</i>	47	17	<i>Philipston.</i>
<i>Queens-county,</i>	32	30	<i>Mari-burrow.</i>
<i>Kilkenny,</i>	38	18	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Kildare,</i>	37	20	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Caterlagh,</i>	28	17	<i>Idem.</i>

Ulster contains

<i>Down-county,</i>	42	26	<i>Down.</i>
<i>Armagh,</i>	42	17	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Monogon,</i>	30	22	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Caven,</i>	42	24	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Antrim,</i>	45	27	<i>Carrickfergus.</i>
<i>Londonderry,</i>	34	33	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Tirone-county,</i>	43	38	<i>Dungannon.</i>
<i>Fermanagh,</i>	36	25	<i>Inniskilling.</i>
<i>Dunnagal,</i>	55	38	<i>Idem.</i>

Connaught contains

<i>L. etrim,</i>	42	17	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Roscommon,</i>	70	32	<i>Athlone.</i>
<i>Galway,</i>	75	46	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Maio-county,</i>	57	48	<i>Maio.</i>
<i>Slego,</i>	32	32	<i>Idem.</i>

Munster

Munster contains

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
Tipperary,	57	35	Clonmel.
Waterford,	40	22	Idem.
Clare-county,	60	37	Idem.
Limerick,	45	42	Idem.
Cork-county,	77	45	Idem.
Kerry,	57	45	Dingle.

Its prin. R. are *Shannon, Lee, Blackwater, Barrow, Liffe, Boyne.*

The chief Lakes are *Lough Foyl, Lough Neagh, Lough Earn, Lough Derge.*

The most remarkable Mountains are *Knock-Patrick, the Slew-Bloemy, and the Curlew-Hills.* It hath 4 A. 19 B. 1 Un.

Its chief Com. are *Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linen-cloth, Wool, Freezes and Horses.*

Of the lesser Britannick Islands.

The LESSER BRITANNICK Islands, with respect to *Great Britain*, are situated on the *East, West, North, and South.*

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
On the E. are			
<i>The Holy Island,</i>			<i>The old Fort.</i>
<i>Fearn Island,</i>			<i>The old Tower.</i>
<i>Coker Island,</i>			
<i>Sheppy Island,</i>			<i>Queenborough.</i>
<i>Thames Island,</i>	8	6	
On the W. are			
<i>Lewis,</i>	16	13	<i>Sowardil,</i>
<i>Wiist,</i>	45	8	<i>Kilfaarick.</i>
<i>Sky,</i>	60	17	<i>Kilvorie.</i>
<i>Mull,</i>	30	22	<i>Donart-Castle.</i>
<i>Fura,</i>	25	8	<i>Kilardil.</i>
<i>Ila,</i>			<i>Kilconnan.</i>
<i>Arran,</i>	21	12	<i>Idem.</i>

Man

Man,	28	8	Ruffin.
Anglesey,	20	17	Newburgh.
Scilly Islands,			Castle-Hugh.

1. The *Orkneys*, which are 32 in Number, 26 of which are actually inhabited, the rest being called *Holms*, are used only for Pasturage.

2. The *Shetland Isles*, which are 46 in Number, 26 of which are inhabited.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Portland Island,			Portland Castle.
Isle of Wight,	20	12	Newport.
Port Sea Island,			Portsmouth.
Fersey,	12	6	St. Hilary.
Guernsey,	13	9	St. Peterstown.
Alderney,	9	2	Alderney.

A DESCRIPTION of Ancient BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN at the first Entrance of the Romans, was divided into several Nations and people, each governed by its own Kings and particular Princes, the principal of which were:

I. The CANTII, who inhabited Kent. Their chief Towns were, *Durovernum*, now Canterbury; *Urobrivis*, now Rochester; *Rutupia*, now Richborough; *Dubris*, now Dover.

II. REGNI, who inhabited Sussex and Surrey. Their chief Towns were, *Vindelis*, now Winchester; *Noviomagus*, about 10 Miles from London.

III. DUROTRIGES, who inhabited Dorsetshire. Their Metrop. was *Durnium*, now Dorchester.

IV. DANMONII, who inhabited Devonshire and Cornwall. Their chief Towns were, *Ista Danmonium*, now Exeter; *Voliba*, now Falmouth; *Uxella*, now Lestwithiel.

V. BELGÆ, who inhabited Somersetshire, Wiltshire,

shire, and Hampshire. Their chief Towns were *Venta Belgarum*, now Winchester; *Aquæ Calidæ*, now Bath; *Iscalis*, now Ilchester.

VI. ATTREBATII, who inhabited Berkshire. Their Metrop. was *Calleva*, or *Callena*, now *Wallingford*.

VII. DOBUNI, who inhabited Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Their chief Towns were, *Dorcinia*, now Dorchester; *Corinium*, now Cirencester; *Clewum*, now Gloucester.

VIII. CATIEUCLANI, who inhabited Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. Their chief Towns were, *Verolanium*, near St. Albans, which Camden thinks to have been the fortified City of *Cassivelaunus*, which *Cæsar* took; *Lactodunum*, now Bedford; *Magiovinium*, now Ayleswell.

IX. TRINOBANTES, who inhabited Hertfordshire, Essex and Middlesex. Their chief Towns were, *Durocobrivis*, now Hartford; *Londinum*, now London; *Durolitum*, now Leiton; *Camalodunum*, now Maldon; *Colonia*, now Colchester.

X. ICENI, who inhabited Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Their chief Towns were, *Villa Faustini*, now St. Edmundsbury; *Sironomagus*, now Thetford; *Cambretonium*, now Cambridge; *Brannodunum*, now Brancaster; *Durolis*, now Godmanchester.

XI. CORITANI, who inhabited Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Their chief Towns were *Tripontium*, now Torcester; *Ragæ*, now Leicester; *Lindum*, now Lincoln; *Segelocis*, now Littleburrow; *Margidunum*, now Margidoverton.

XII. CORNAVII, who inhabited Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire. Their chief Towns were, *Branogenium*, now Worcester; *Penn*

crucium, now *Penkridge*; *Manduessedum*, now *Manchester* upon the *Anker*; *Viriconium*, thought to be *Salopia*, commonly called *Shrewsbury*.

XIII. BRIGANTES, who inhabited *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*. Their chief Towns were, *Isaurium*, now *Aldbury*; *Eboracum*, now *York*; *Petuaria*, thought to be *Beverley*; *Vinovium*, now *Binchester*; *Epiacum*, now *Pap-Castle*, in *Cumberland*; *Calatun*, now *Wheallop-Castle*, in *Westmorland*; *Rigodunum*, now *Ribble-Chester*, in *Lancaster*.

XIV. OTTADINI, who inhabited *Northumberland*, *Mers* and *Lauderdale*. Their chief Towns were *Segedunum*, now *Seton*; *Corstorpitum*, which *Cambden* thinks to be *Morpeth*; *Bremenium*, which is thought to be *Branton*.

XV. SILURES, who inhabited *Herefordshire*, with 4 Counties in *Wales*, viz. *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Glamorganshire*. Their chief Towns were, *Ariconium*, now *Hereford*; *Isca Silurum*, now *Caerlon* upon the *Usk*; *Gobannium*, now *Aberge Venny*; *Magni*, now *New Radnor*; *Bonium*, now *Goubridge*; *Venta Silurum*, now *Caerwent*.

XVI. ORDOVICES, who inhabited 5 Counties in *Wales*, viz. *Montgomeryshire*, *Merionethshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, *Flintshire*, *Denbighshire*. Their chief Towns were *Seguntium*, now *Caerfeont*; *Conovium*, now *Conwey*; *Bovium*, where stood the famous Monastery of *Banchor* in *Flintshire*; *Mediolanum*, now *Lanvillan*, in *Montgomeryshire*.

XVII. DIMETÆ, who inhabited the rest of *Wales*, viz. *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*. Their chief Towns were, *Maridunum*, now *Caermarthen*; *Octopitæ*, now *St. Davids*.

XVIII. SELGOVÆ, who inhabited *Liddisdale*, *Teviotdale*, *Eskdale*, *Annandale* and *Nithsdale*. Their chief Towns were, *Trimontium*, and *Uxellum*.

XIX. NOVANTES, who inhabited *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*. Their chief Towns were, *Leucopibia*, now *Whitern*; *Berigonium*, now *Bargeny*.

XX. DAMNII, or DAMNONII, who inhabited *Clydesdale*, *Renfrew*, *Lennox*, *Stirlingshire*, *Merkeith*, *Tweeddale*, and *Lothian*. Their chief Towns and Castles were, *Vandunaria*, now *Renfrew*; *Lindum*, *Linlithgow*, *Alata Castra*, now *Edinburgh*; *Calania*; *Coria*, *Alauna*, *Victoria*, which we know not where to find.

XXI. EPIDII, who inhabited *Cantyre*, with Part of *Knapdale*.

XXII. GADENI, who inhabited *Argyle*.

XXIII. CALEDONII, properly so called, who inhabited *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Lorn*, *Broadalbin*, *Athol*, *Perth*, *Gowry*.

XXIV. HORESTÆ, who inhabited *Angus*.

XXV. VERNICONES, who inhabited *Merns*.

XXVI. VACOMAGI, who inhabited *Lochaber* and *Murray*.

XXVII. TÆZALI, who inhabited *Buchan*.

XXVIII. CANTÆ, who inhabited *Ross* and *Sutherland*.

XXIX. MERTÆ, who inhabited *Caithness*.

XXX. CORNABII, who inhabited *Strathnaver*.

Of the Scandinavian Islands.

The Scandinavian Islands are those belonging to Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

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		Len.	Br.	Metrop.
Belonging to Sweden are	Rugen,			Bergen.
	Bornholm,	15	10	Rottomby.
	Oeland,	75	10	Borkholm.
	Gothland,	50	20	Wishby.
	Oesal,	50	35	Arnsberg.
	Dago,	30	25	Dageroot.
	Alland,	30	20	Castle-holm.
	Zeland,	60	58	Copenhagen.
	Funen,	47	35	Odensee.
	Langland,	24	5	Ruthcoping.
	Laland,	25	17	Naxkow.
	Falster,	17	11	Nykoping.
	Mona,	12	7	Stege.
	Femerer,	14	5	Borge.
	Alsen,	17	7	Sonderberg.
	Carmen,	15	4	
	Hittern,	40	9	
	Sanien,	48	12	
Norway.	Suroy,	50	23	
	Isles of Fero,	60	40	
	Iceland,	400	200	Schalbolt.

Of the Mediterranean Islands.

The Isles of the Mediterranean are

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Majorca,	66	48	Idem.
Minorca,	45	24	Port Mahon.
Ivica,	39	30	Idem.
Corfica,	115	55	Bastia.
Sardinia,	160	94	Cagliari.
Sicily,	200	180	Palermo.
Malta,	21	12	Idem.
Candia,	204	60	Idem.
Cyprus,	150	60	Nicosia.

Negro-

[<i>Negropont,</i>	132	30		Idem.
<i>Stalimene,</i>	30	30		Idem.
<i>Tenedo,</i>	10	8		Idem.
<i>Metelino,</i>	60	18		Idem.
<i>Sdelle,</i>	10	8		Idem.
<i>Samo,</i>	30	15		Idem.
<i>Lango,</i>	40	18		Idem.
<i>Rhodes,</i>	45	21		Idem.
<i>Cerigo,</i>	15	10		Idem.
<i>Zant,</i>	18	15		Idem.
<i>Cephalonia,</i>	45	28		<i>Argostoli.</i>
[<i>Corfu,</i>	40	18		Idem.

SECT. II. Of ASIA.

A SIA is situated betwixt the 46 and 166 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 1 and 74 of N. Lat. It is bounded on the N. by the *Northern Ocean*; On the W. by the *Red-Sea*, the *Isthmus of Suez*, the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Europe*; On the South by the *Indian* and *Arabian Oceans*; On the E. by the *Oriental Ocean*.

It contains in Length from the *Dardanel*s in *Natalia*, to the East Parts of *China* 6460 Miles; and in Breadth from the South Parts of *Malacca*, to the North Parts of *Tartary*, 4322 Miles.

It is divided into the Continent and Isles.

The Continent contains these Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
[<i>Turky in Asia,</i>	1500	630	<i>Aleppo.</i>
<i>Georgia,</i>	650	520	<i>Teflis.</i>
<i>Arabia,</i>	1800	1200	<i>Medina.</i>
<i>Persia,</i>	1620	1100	<i>Ispahan.</i>
<i>Tartary,</i>	3000	2000	<i>Chambalu.</i>
[<i>China,</i>	1560	1200	<i>Pekin.</i>

The

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>The Empire of the great Mogul,</i>	1440	1300	<i>Agra,</i>
<i>Peninsula India intra Gangem,</i>	900	840	<i>Goa.</i>
<i>Peninsula India extra Gangem,</i>	2000	900	<i>Pegu.</i>

The *Asiatick* Islands are, 1. the *Japan* Islands. 2. The *Philippine* Islands. 3. The *Isles des Larrons*. 4. The *Moluccoes*. 5. The *Isles* of the *Sound*. 6. The *Maldives* and *Ceylon*.

Asia is under the Government of 5 Emperors, viz. the Grand Seignior of the *Turks*; the Cham of Great *Tartary*; the Sophi of *Persia*; the Great *Mogul*; the Emperor of *Japan*. 217 Kings, viz. in *Mingrelia* 4; in *Gurgistan* 3; in *Turchestan* 9; in *India* on the West-side *Ganges*, 50; on the East-side 6; in *China* 32; in *Japan* 68; in the *Moluccoes* 15; in the *Isles* of *Borneo* 3; in the *Isle* of *Java* 10; in *Sumatra* 7; in *Ceylon* 9; in the *Maldives* 1.

The Religions may be reduced to four, viz. *Judaism*, *Mahumetanism*, *Paganism*, and *Christianity*. *Mahumetanism* is embraced by the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, *Tartars*, *Moguls*, and many other Nations in the Continent, and in some Islands. There are many Sorts of Christians here; as *Jacobites*, *Nestorians*, *Georgians*, *Circassians*, *Melchites* or *Syrians*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, Christians of St. *John* in *Arabia*, Christians of St. *Thomas* in *India*. Yet notwithstanding these Diversities of Religions, almost one Half of *Asia* live in Pagan Darkneſs and Superſtition.

The Languages are chiefly four, 1. *Persian*; 2. *Turkiſh*, of which the *Tartarian* is a Branch; 3. *Arabic*; 4. *Chineſe*. Here are alſo many other of leſs Note, as the *Syrian*, *ſclavonian* and *Armenian* Tongues, with ſeveral others, (eſpecially among
th

the *Indian* Provinces, and *Oriental* Islands) which are but little known to us.

The prin. R. are *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Ganges*.

The chief Lakes are, *Kithay* in *Tartary*, *Chiamay* in *India*, and the *Caspian* Sea in *Persia*.

The most remarkable Mountains are the *Taurus* and *Caucasus*, which run from East to West, and *Imaus*, which runs from North to South.

I. Of *Turky* in *ASIA*.

TURKEY in *Asia* contains all those Countries, which were anciently called *Asia minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with Part of *Assyria* and *Media*, being much the same with the *Roman* Diocesis of *Pontus*, *Asia*, and the *Orient*; extending from the 46 to the 67 Deg. of Lon. and from the 29 to the 43 of Lat.

It is bounded on the North by *Georgia*, and the *Euxine* Sea; On the West by the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *Archipelago* and *Propontis*; On the South by *Arabia* and the *Persian* Gulf; On the East by *Persia*.

It is divided into four Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Natolia</i> ,	750	520	<i>Bursa</i> .
<i>Syria</i> ,	500	300	<i>Aleppo</i> .
<i>Diarbeck</i> ,	800	400	<i>Bagdat</i> .
<i>Turcomania</i> ,	520	280	<i>Arzerum</i> .

Each of the foregoing Parts comprehends several Provinces. As

<i>Natolia</i>	<i>Natolia propria</i> ,	550	370	<i>Bursa</i> ,
	<i>Amasia</i> ,	350	170	<i>Idem</i> .
	<i>Caramania</i> ,	380	250	<i>Cogni</i> .
	<i>Aladuli</i> ,	230	200	<i>Maraz</i> .
<i>Syria</i>	<i>Syria propria</i> ,	400	300	<i>Aleppo</i> .
	<i>Phœnicia</i> ,	210	120	<i>Demask</i> .
	<i>Palestine</i> ,	220	86	<i>Jerusalem</i> .
				<i>Diarbeck</i> ,

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Diarbeck,</i>	560	320	<i>Diarbekir.</i>
<i>Arzerum,</i>	280	160	<i>Mosul.</i>
<i>Yerrack,</i>	356	210	<i>Bagdat.</i>
<i>Turcomania</i>			
<i>propria,</i>	300	210	<i>Arzerum.</i>
<i>Curdes,</i>	300	220	<i>Gran.</i>

Its prin. R. are the *Tigris, Euphrates, Ajale, Madre, Dracon, Jordan.*

Its chief Mountains, besides *Taurus* and its Branches, are *Ida*, now *Troade* in *Natolia*; and *Libano* and *Lyson*, in *Syria*.

Its Com. are Wheat, Barley, Wine, Fruits, Horses, white Goats, who have Hair as fine as any Silk; Mines of Gold, Brass, Iron, Allum, Chrystal, Arsenick, Loadstone, Palms, Honey, Wax, Cassia, Cinnamon, Frankincense, Myrrh, and several other Spices, Wedders whose Tails weigh 25 Pounds.

II. Of Georgia.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, contains the ancient Countries of *Colchis, Iberia, Albania*, with part of *Sarmatia Asiatica* and *Armenia*, extending from the 59 to the 71 Deg of Lon. and from the 41 to the 49 Deg. of Lat.

It is bounded on the West, by the *Palus Maotis*, and the *Euxine* Sea; On the East, by the Kingdom of *Astracan* and the *Caspian* Sea; On the North by *Muscovy*; On the South by *Turky*.

It is divided into four Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Comania or Circassia,</i>	540	260	<i>Temruck.</i>
<i>Mingrelia,</i>	300	170	<i>Fassu.</i>
<i>Gurgistan,</i>	360	180	<i>Teflis.</i>
<i>Zuiria,</i>	240	180	<i>Terki.</i>

The prin. R. are *Kur, Faze, Terka.*

Its chief Mountains are those of *Caucasus*, which run almost the whole Length of the *Isthmus*, dividing *Comania* from the rest of *Georgia*.

Its chief Com. are raw Silks, Skins, Wine, Fruits, Oil, Honey, Wax, Wool, Leather and Slaves.

III. Of Arabia.

ARABIA is situated betwixt the 53 and 80 Deg. of Lon. and betwixt the 12 and 34 Deg. of Lat. It is bounded on the North by *Syria*, *Diarbeck*, and *Euphrates*; on the South with the *Arabian Sea*; on the East with the *Persian Gulf*; on the West, by the *Red Sea*, and *Isthmus of Suez*.

It is divided into three Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Beriana</i> or <i>Arabia deserta</i> ,	500	320	<i>Anna</i> .
<i>Barraab</i> or <i>Arabia petraea</i> ,	400	230	<i>Herat</i> .
<i>Ayman</i> or <i>Arabia Felix</i> ,	1590	1000	<i>Medina</i> .

Its prin. R. are *Prim*, *Chaibar*, *Astan*, *Nageran*.

Its chief Mountains are *Horeb* and *Sinai* in *Arabia Deserta*, and *Sciobam* and *Gbazuan* in *Arabia Felix*.

Its chief Com. are Balm, Frankincense, Gums, Cassia, Manna, and several other Drugs and Spices.

IV. Of Persia.

PERSIA is situated betwixt the 65 and 87 Deg. of Lon. and between the 25 and 43 Deg. of Lat.

It contains the greatest Part of the ancient *Persia* with some of *Assyria*.

It is bounded on the N. by the *Caspian Sea*, and the River *Gebun*, which separates it from *Tartary*; on the S. by the *Persian Gulf*, and Part of the *Indian Ocean*; on the W. by the *Asiatick Turkey*; on the E. by the Territories of the Great *Mogul*.

It contains 11 principal Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
North. { <i>Scirwant,</i>	360	180	<i>Derbent.</i>
{ <i>Giland,</i>	210	180	<i>Gilan.</i>
{ <i>Cherassan,</i>	700	510	<i>Heret.</i>
{ <i>Taberistan.</i>	300	250	<i>Taberistan.</i>
Middle. { <i>Erach,</i>	700	460	<i>Ispahan.</i>
{ <i>Sablestan,</i>	460	220	<i>Bost.</i>
{ <i>Sigistan.</i>	690	300	<i>Sigistan.</i>
South. { <i>Cusistan,</i>	240	240	<i>Susa.</i>
{ <i>Fars,</i>	390	300	<i>Schiras.</i>
{ <i>Kirman,</i>	480	380	<i>Gombroon.</i>
{ <i>Macran.</i>	460	230	<i>Titz.</i>

Its chief R. are *Gebun, Triviri, Ilment* and *Ben-
timor.*

The chief Mountains are *Taurus*, which runs through it, and goes by several Names.

Its chief Com. are Silk, Tapestry, Gold-Threed, Turquois, Besor, Manna, Metals, Myrrh, Alabaster, and Pearls.

V. Of Tartary.

TARTARY is situated betwixt the 77 and 162 Deg. of Lon. and the 40 and 74 Deg. of Lat.

It is bounded on the N. by the Northern Ocean; on the W. by *Muscovy* and the *Caspian Sea*; on the S. by *Persia*, the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, and *China*. It contains the ancient Countries of *Scythia, Sace, Sogdiana*, with a great Part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and a little of *Old Persia*.

It comprehends 5 great Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Kathay,</i>	1650	1100	<i>Chambalu.</i>
<i>Turkbestan,</i>	1640	850	<i>Thibet.</i>
<i>Zagatby,</i>	1200	840	<i>Samarchand.</i>

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Tartaria propria</i> ,	1800	950	<i>MongulorTenduc.</i>
{ <i>Tartaria deserta</i> .	1700	960	<i>Cumbulich.</i>

Its prin. R. are the *Oby*, *Chesel*, *Polisanga*, *Ochandi*, *Tartar*.

Its chief Com. are Sables, Silks, Chamelets, Flax, great store of Musk, Rhubarb, Cinnamon.

VI. Of China.

CHINA is situated betwixt the 118 and the 140 Deg. of Lon. and between the 21 and 40 Deg. of Lat. It is bounded on the N. and Part of the W. with a Wall 500 Leagues long, 45 Foot high (20 Foot broad,) which divides it from *Tartary*; on the S. and E. by the Kingdom of *Tonquin* and the Main Ocean.

It contains 16 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Leaotung</i> .	340	220	<i>Leaoyang</i> .
{ <i>Xantung</i> ,	330	180	<i>Chinan</i> .
{ <i>Peking</i> ,	320	240	<i>Idem</i> .
{ <i>Xansi</i> ,	360	190	<i>Taiyuan</i> .
{ <i>Honaw</i> ,	320	270	<i>Kaijung</i> .
{ <i>Xensi</i> ,	580	480	<i>Sigan</i> .
{ <i>Nanking</i> ,	390	360	<i>Idem</i> .
{ <i>Chekiang</i> ,	280	260	<i>Hangchew</i> .
{ <i>Kiangsi</i> ,	280	260	<i>Nanchang</i> .
{ <i>Fokien</i> ,	350	300	<i>Fochew</i> .
{ <i>Huquang</i> ,	550	320	<i>Unchang</i> .
{ <i>Quantung</i> ,	600	210	<i>Quanchew</i> .
{ <i>Suchuen</i> ,	500	380	<i>Chingtu</i> .
{ <i>Queichew</i> ,	310	200	<i>Queiyang</i> .
{ <i>Quansi</i> ,	310	200	<i>Quilin</i> .
{ <i>Funnan</i> .	400	200	<i>Idem</i> .

Its prin. R. are *Kiang*, *Croceus*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Quick Silver, Porcelline Dishes, Silk, Cotton, Rhubarb.

barb, Suggar, Camphyre, Civet, Musk, Ginger, *Chi-na* Wood.

VII. Of the Empire of the Great Mogul.

THE Empire of the GREAT MOGUL, called also *Indostan*, is bounded on the N. with *Tartary*; on the W. with *Persia*; on the S. by the Peninsula *Indiæ intra Gangem*; on the E. by the Great *Thibet*, and the Kingdoms of *Tipra* and *Aracan*; extending from the 87 to 110 Deg. of Lon. and from the 15 to the 36 Deg. of Lat.

It is divided into 40 Provinces, the chief of which are these 6, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Candahar</i> ,	240	225	<i>Candahar</i> .
<i>Karkares</i> ,	540	146	<i>Dankalor</i> .
<i>Delly</i> ,	360	120	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Agra</i> ,	300	170	<i>Idem</i> .
<i>Guzarat</i> ,	540	380	<i>Surat</i> .
<i>Bengal</i> .	720	300	<i>Idem</i> .

Its prin. R. are *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Guenga*.

Its chief Com. are all Sorts of Spices, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Worm-seeds, Civets, Indigo, Lacque, Borax, Ogium, Amber, Myraboies, Sal-armoniack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Sattins, Taffeties, Velvets, Carpets, Metals, Porcelline Earth.

VIII. Of the Peninsula INDIE intra Gangem.

PENINSULA INDIE *intra Gangem*, is bounded on the N. by *Indostan*; on the W. and S. by the *Indian Ocean*; on the E. by the Bay of *Bengal*; extending from 91 to the 109 Deg of Lon. and from the 9 to the 23 Deg of Lat.

It is divided into 4 Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Decan</i> ,	400	280	<i>Goa</i> .
<i>Golconda</i> ,	400	200	<i>Idem</i> .

Bis-

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Bisnagar</i> ,	570	333	Idem.
{ <i>Malabar</i> .	300	120	Calicute.

Its prin. R. are *Guenga*, *Mandora*.

Its chief Com. are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Sapphires, Rubies, Jacynths, Drugs, Dates, Coco's, Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia.

IX. Of the *Peninsula INDIAE extra Gangem*.

THE PENINSULA INDIAE extra Gangem, is bounded on the E. by *China* and the Gulf of *Tonquin*; on the W. by the Gulf of *Bengal*; on the N. by *Tartary*; on the S. by the *Indian Ocean*; extending from the 110 to the 128 Deg. of Lon. and from the 1 to the 26 Deg. of Lat.

It is divided into 4 great Parts, viz.

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
{ <i>Pegu</i> ,	1000	540	Idem.
{ <i>Tonquin</i> ,	640	330	Idem.
{ <i>Cochinchina</i> ,	480	460	Idem.
{ <i>Martaban</i> ,	300	115	Idem.
<i>Siam</i> , { <i>Siam</i> ,	600	400	Idem.
{ <i>Malacca</i> .	600	270	Idem.

Its prin. R. are *Menin*, *Ava*, *Cosmite*, *Caor*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Rubies, Aloes, Lacque, Rhubarb, Musk, Porcelline Earth, Alabaster, Suggar, Fruits, Drugs and Spices.

X. Of the *Asiatick Islands*.

THE *Asiatick Islands* are, 1. The *Japan Islands*. 2. The *Philippine Islands*. 3. The *Islands des Larrons*. 4. The *Moluccoes*. 5. The *Iles of the Sound*. 6. The *Maldives* and *Ceylon*.

The chief of the *Japan Islands* are,

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Japan</i> ,	600	240	<i>Meaco</i> .
{ <i>Tonsa</i> ,	120	90	<i>Sanigni</i> .
{ <i>Bongo</i> .	240	90	Idem.

The

The chief of the *Philippine* are,

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Luconia</i> ,	480	180	Idem.
{ <i>Tandaya</i> ,	140	100	<i>Achen</i> .
{ <i>Mindana</i> .	440	150	Idem.

The chief of the *Moluccoes* are,

{ <i>Celebes</i> ,	580	240	Idem.
{ <i>Gilolo</i> ,	250	60	Idem.
{ <i>Ceram</i> .	220	40	<i>Cimbelo</i> .

The chief of the *Isles* of the *Sound* are,

{ <i>Borneo</i> ,	660	540	Idem.
{ <i>Sumatra</i> ,	840	170	<i>Achem</i> .
{ <i>Java</i>	630	120	<i>Mataran</i> .

The chief of the *Maldives* are,

{ <i>Male</i> ,			
{ <i>Ceylon</i> .	240	170	<i>Candea</i> .

S E C T. III.

O f A F R I C A.

AFRICA is bounded on the N. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the W. by the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the E. by the *Oriental Ocean*, the *Red Sea* and the *Isthmus of Suez*; extending from the 1 to the 70 Deg. of Lon. and from the 38 Deg. of North Lat. to the 35 Deg. of South Lat.

It contains in Length from the *Cape of Good Hope* to the *Straits of Gibraltar*, 4800 Miles, and in Breadth from *Cape Verd* to *Cape Gaudafu*, 4200 Miles.

It is divided into the *Continent* and *Isles*.

The

The Continent contains these Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Egypt,	640	210	Cairo.
Barbary,	2300	380	Fez.
Bildulgerid,	2040	300	Dara.
Zaara,	2340	330	Zuenziga.
Nigritia,	2280	600	Tombute.
Guinea,	1320	360	Arda.
Congo,	1750	840	S. Salvador.
Nubia,	840	570	Duncala.
Abyssina,	2100	1500	Chaxumo.
Zanguebar,	3300	360	Mosambique.
Monomotapa,	1350	780	Idem.
Casreria.	2700	450	Sofala.

Africa is under the Government of 4 Emperors, viz. The Grand Seignior of the *Turks*, the Emperors of *Morocco*, *Abyssina* and *Monomotapa*; many Kings, the chief of which are the Kings of *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Monocemugi*, *Tombute* and *Benin*. The *Portugueze*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *French* have several Towns and Forts along the Coasts thereof.

The Religions professed here may be reduced to 5, viz. *Mahumetanism*, *Paganism*, *Judaism*, *Libertinism*, and *Christianity*. *Mahumetanism* is professed in *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Bildulgerid*. In all other Places, they are either gross Idolaters or Libertines, except in *Abyssina*, and some Forts and Towns along the Coast possessed by *Europeans*, where the People are Christians.

The Languages are chiefly six, 1. *Arabick*. 2. *Abyssine*. 3. *Egyptian*. 4. *Aquelamerig*, or the old *Punick*. 5. *Sungai*. 6. *Gutia*, with some others of less Note.

The prin. R. are *Nile*, *Niger*, *Zaire*, *Zambre*.

The chief Mountains are *Atlas* or *Aiducal*, and *Teneriffe*.

The

The most remarkable Lakes are *Zaire, Zafflan, Niger, Borno, Guarda.*

I. Of Egypt.

EGYPT is bounded on the N. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the W. by *Barbary, Bildulgerid* and *Nubia*; on the S. by *Nubia*, and a Part of *Abyssinia*; on the E. by the *Red Sea*, and the Isthmus of *Suez*; extending from the 47 to the 52 Deg. of Lon. and from the 21 to the 31 Deg. of Lat.

<i>Erife</i> , or the Lower Egypt,	Metrop.
<i>Bechria</i> , or Middle Egypt,	<i>Alexandria.</i>
<i>Sahid</i> , or Upper Egypt,	<i>Cairo.</i>
The Coasts of the <i>Red-Sea</i> ,	<i>Sahid.</i>
	<i>Cossir.</i>

The only R. of Note is *Nile*.

The chief Mountains are those which were anciently called *Montes Libyci*.

The prin. Lakes are *Mareotis*, now *Autacon*; and *Meeris*, now *Buchiarea*.

The chief Com. of this Country are, Sugar, Flax, Rice, all Sorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen Cloath, Salt, Balsam, Senna, Cassia.

II. Of Barbary.

BARBARY is bounded on the E. by *Egypt*; on the W. by the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the N. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the S. by *Bildulgerid*; extending from the 9 to the 40 Deg of Lon. and from the 30 to the 38 Deg. of Lat.

It comprehends these Kingdoms, viz

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Morocco</i> ,	340	200	Idem.
<i>Fez</i> ,	360	230	Idem.
<i>Algiers</i> ,	690	260	Idem.
<i>Tunis</i> .	300	200	Idem.
	K		<i>Tripoli</i> ,

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ Tripoli,	690	150	Idem.
{ Barca.	700	150	Idem.

Its prin. R. are *Guadebar*, *Major*, *Nachan*, *Omiribili*.

The chief Mountains are those of *Atlas* or *Aidcal*, which part this Country from *Bildulgerid*.

Its chief Com. are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Cordevants, Dates, Almonds.

III. Of Bildulgerid.

BILDULGERID (olim *Numidia*) is bounded on the N. by *Barbary*; on the S. by *Zaara* and *Nubia*; on the W. by part of *Barbary* and the *Atlantic Ocean*; extending from the 4 to the 50 Degree of Longitude and from the 20 to the 30 Deg. of Lat.

It comprehends these Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ Tefset,	460	390	Idem.
{ Dara,	360	180	Idem.
{ Segelmess,	360	360	Idem.
{ Tegorarin,	320	190	Idem.
{ Zeb,	360	200	<i>Teulachât.</i>
{ Bildulgerid prop.	990	310	<i>Capbesa.</i>
{ Desert of Barca.	750	450	<i>Ammon.</i>

Its prin. R. are *Dara*, *Zizus*.

Its chief Com. are Corn, Cattle, Dates and Indigo.

IV. Of Zaara.

ZAARA (olim *Lybia*) is now bounded on the N. by *Bildulgerid*; on the S. by *Nigritia*; on the E. by *Nubia*; and on the W. by the *Atlantic Ocean*; extending from the 4 to the 45 Deg. of Longitude and from the 15 to the 26 of Lat.

It comprehends these Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ Borno,	660	600	Idem.
{ Gaogo.	480	330	Idem.

Bardeen

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Bardoa,	540	180	Idem.
Lempen,	600	440	Idem.
Targa,	420	390	Idem.
Zuenziga,	450	300	Idem.
Zanhaga.	680	200	Tagassa.

Its prin. R. are *Ghir*, *Rio-de-Cavallos*.

Its Com. are a few Camels, Dates and Cattle.

V. Of Nigritia.

NIGRITIA is bounded on the E. by *Nubia*; on the W. by the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the N. by *Zaara*; on the S. by *Guinea*; extending from the 1 to the 38 Deg of Lon. and from the 8 to the 22 Deg. of Lat.

It comprehends these Provinces, viz.

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
Genoboa,	300	220	Idem.
Gelata,	450	270	Idem.
Tombate,	570	420	Idem.
Agades,	480	480	Idem.
Cano,	480	340	Idem.
Cassena,	400	300	Idem.
Guangara,	540	240	Idem.
Melli,	480	450	Idem.
Mandinga,	330	240	Idem.
Gago,	510	260	Idem.
Guber,	410	150	Idem.
Zegzeg,	390	230	Idem.
Zanfara.	630	250	Idem.

Its prin. R. is *Niger*.

Its chief Com. are Ostridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Red-wood, Civet, Ivory.

VI. Of Guinea.

GUINEA is bounded on the N. by *Nigritia*; on the S. and W. by the *Ethiopick Ocean*; on the

E. by *Abyssina*; extending from the 7 to the 33 Deg. of Lon. and from the 4 to the 12 Deg. of Lat.

It comprehends these Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Benin</i> ,	600	390	<i>Arda</i> .
{ <i>Maleguette</i> ,	240	240	<i>Timan</i> ,
{ <i>Guinea proper</i> .	780	380	<i>Tabo</i> ,

Its prin. R. are *Volsa*, *Severead*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergrease, Guinea-Pepper, Red-wood, Sugar, Civet,

VII. Of Congo.

CONGO is bounded on the N. by *Nigritia* and *Nubia*; on the S. by *Casreria*; on the W. by the *Ethiopick Ocean*; on the E. by *Abyssina*; extending from the 15 Deg. of S. Lat. to the 13 Deg. of N. Lat. and from the 29 to the 40 Deg. of Lon.

It comprehends these Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Biafara</i> ,	1200	750	Idem.
{ <i>Loango</i> ,	400	240	Idem.
{ <i>Anzacana</i> ,	330	240	———
{ <i>Congo</i> ,	500	400	<i>S. Salvador</i> ,
{ <i>Angola</i> .	450	360	Idem,

Its prin R. are *Zaire*, *Berbela*, *Coanza*,

Its chief Com. are Ebony, Ivory, Slaves, with some Gold and Silver.

VIII. Of Nubia.

NUBIA is bounded on the E. and S. by *Abyssina*; on the N. by *Egypt* and part of *Bildulgeria*; on the W. by *Zaara* and *Nigritia*; extending from the 4 to the 59 Deg. of Lon. and from the 13 to the 25 Deg. of N. Lat.

Its prin. R. are *Nile*, *Nubia*,

Its chief Com. are Gold, Civet, Ivory, Sugar, Arms.

IX. Of Abyssina.

ABYSSINA contains the greatest Part of *Æthiopia Interior*, being bounded on the N. by *Egypt* and *Nubia*; on the S. by *Monocemugi*; on the W. by *Congo*; on the E. by *Zanguebar*; extending from the 38 to the 60 Deg. of Lon. and from the 10 Deg. of S. Lat. to the 20 Deg. of N. Lat.

It comprehends these 8 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Barnagasso,</i>	420	340	<i>Barva.</i>
<i>Tigremahon,</i>	380	300	<i>Chaxumo.</i>
<i>Dobassat,</i>	350	120	<i>Dobas.</i>
<i>Fatigar,</i>	280	200	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Angote,</i>	500	460	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Amara,</i>			<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Beleguanze,</i>			<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Bagamedri.</i>			<i>Idem.</i>

Its prin. R. are the *Nile*, *Hawas*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Metals, some Gems, Corn, Cattle, Salt, Flax, Wines, Sugar, Canes.

X. Of Zanguebar.

ZANGUEBAR lyes along the *Red-Sea*, and the *Oriental Ocean*; on the E. of *Abyssina*, on both Sides of the Equator; extending from the 22 Deg. of N. to the 17 Deg. of S. Lat.

It is divided into 3 Parts, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Zanguebar,</i>	1120	340	<i>Melinda.</i>
<i>Ajan,</i>	1140	360	<i>Brava.</i>
<i>Abex.</i>	1080	200	<i>Erecco.</i>

Its R. of Note are *Magadoxa*, *Ingo*, *Zambuze*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, Ambergrease, some Pearls, and much Rice, Millet, Cattle, Limons, Citrons.

XI. Of

XI. Of Monomotapa.

MONOMOTAPA is bounded on the N. by *Abj-
fina*; on the W. S. and E. by *Casreria*, *Congo*
and *Zanguebar*; extending from the 35 to the 58 Deg.
of Lon. and from 10 to the 30 Deg. of S. Lat.

It is divided into 2 Parts, which are

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
<i>Monomotapa</i> ,	1050	800	Idem.
<i>Monoemugi</i> .	780	570	Idem.

XII. Of Casreria

CASRERIA, or the Land of the *Libertines*, con-
tains the most Southern Parts of all *Africa*, al-
most incircling *Monomotapa*, extending from *Zangue-
bar* to *Congo* along the Coasts.

Its prin. R. are *Zembre*, *Rio de Spirito Sancto*, &
Los Infantes.

XIII. Of the African Islands.

THE *African* Islands are situated, with respect to
AFRICA, on the E. W. and S.

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
<i>Madagascar</i> ,	990	300	<i>Fanshers</i> .
<i>St. Maurice</i> ,	30	30	
<i>Bourbon</i> ,	80	50	<i>St. Paul</i> .
<i>Zocotora</i> .	70	30	Idem.

1. The Madera's, viz.

	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
<i>Madera</i> ,	30	10	<i>Funchale</i> .
<i>Porto Santo</i> ,	00	00	Idem.
<i>La Deserta</i> .	00	00	

2. The

2. The Isles of Cape Verd. viz.

On the West are		Len.	Br.	Chief Places.
	St. Anthony,	32	15	St. Cruz.
	St. Vincent,	22	10	Great N.W. Bay.
	St. Lucia,	15	7	East Haven.
	St. Nicolas,	32	10	Port of Perguica.
	Isle de Sal,	18	8	West Haven.
	Bona-vista,	20	10	
	Mago,	17	7	Water Valley.
	Jago,	52	11	St. Jago.
	Euego,	10	7	Hermitage.
	Brava.	7	3	

3. The Canary Islands, viz.

On the West are		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
	Lanceroza,	29	19	Lanceroze.
	Fortie-ventura,	55	19	Calette de Fustes.
	Canaria,	46	42	Canaria.
	Teneriffe,	55	42	St. Cruz.
	Gomera,	16	16	Idem.
	Ferro,	16	14	
	Palma.	26	19	St. Cruz.

4. The Azores, viz.

On the West are		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
	St. Michael,	60	10	
	St. Maria,	15	10	
	Tercera,	22	10	Angra Metrop.
	Gratiosa,	6	6	omnium.
	St. George,	40	7	
	Pico,	42	16	
	Fyal,	15	13	
	Flores,	20	8	
	Cuervo.	5	4	

St.

(80)

On the S. are		Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
	St. Thomas,	60	60	Pavosan,
	St. Matthew,			_____
	St. Helena,	70	30	_____
	Ascension,	30	10	_____
	Anobon,			_____
	Princess Island.	50	50	_____

SECT. IV. Of AMERICA.

AMERICA is bounded on the N. by the Sea of Groenland, *Hudson's Streights*, and the *Christian Sea*; on the W. with the *Pacifick Ocean*, or *Mar-del-Zur*; on the S. with the Streights of *Magellan*; on the E. with the *Atlantick Ocean*, which divides it from the old Continent, from which it is distant 1000 or 1200 Leagues.

It contains in Length from *Hudson's Streights* to those of *Magellan* about 7000 Miles, and in Breadth from the W. Parts of *Peru* to the E. Parts of *Brasil* 3600 Miles; extending from the 240 to the 344 Deg. of Lon. and from the 64 Deg. of N. Lat. to the 54 Deg. of S. Lat. It is under the Government of the *Europeans* and *Natives*. The *Europeans* are *Spaniards*, *Britans*, *Portugueze*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Danes*; but the *Spaniards* possess the largest and richest Provinces.

The *Natives* have a great many small Governments, and oft maintain their Liberty, as well in the known, as the less discovered Places.

The *Religions* and *Languages* here used, are mostly the same with the *Europeans* that govern these Parts, except the unconverted *Natives*, who are all *Gentiles*, and have almost as many Tongues as Villages; but these of *Mexico* and *Cusco* are understood in almost all Parts of *America*.

The

The prin. R. are, 1. *Rio de la Plata*. 2. The River of the *Amazons*. 3. *Canada*, or the River of St. Laurence. 4. *Orenoque*.

The chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vast Ridge of Mountains crossing *S. America*.

The most remarkable Lakes are, 1. *Parima* in *Terra Firma*. 2. That called *Fresh-Water-Sea* in *Canada*.

It is divided into 2 great Parts, viz.

North America and *South America*.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>New Spain</i> ,	2520	840	<i>Mexico</i> .
{ <i>Nova Granada</i> ,			<i>St. Fee</i> .
{ <i>Florida</i> ,	1000	600	<i>Coca</i> .
{ <i>Canada</i> ,	1920	1500	<i>Boston</i> .
{ <i>Terra Firma</i> ,	2160	480	<i>S. Fee de Bagota</i> .
{ <i>Peru</i> ,	1960	850	<i>Lima</i> .
{ <i>Land of the Amazons</i> ,			—
{ <i>Brasil</i> ,	1600	1380	<i>S. Salvador</i> .
{ <i>Chili</i> ,	1960	300	<i>S. Fago</i> .
{ <i>Paraguay</i> ,	1960	1500	<i>Assumption</i> .
{ <i>Terra Magellanica</i> ,	1200	480	—

I. Of New Spain.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, is bounded on the E. by the Gulf of *Mexico* and *Terra Firma*; on the W. and S. by *Mar-del-zur*; on the N. by *Nova Granada* and *Florida*; extending from the 25⁹ to the 99 Deg. of Lon. and from the 5 to the 29 Deg. of N. Lat.

It is divided into the *Provinces* of

{ <i>Guadalajara</i> ,	Metrop.
{ <i>Mexico</i> ,	Idem.
{ <i>Guatimala</i> .	Idem.
	<i>S. Fago de Guat.</i>

L

Its

Its prin. R. are *Panuco*; *Esquitlan*, *Los-Tones*, *Tare*
It hath 1 A. 11 B.

Its chief Com. are Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silke
Cocheneal, Feathers, Honey, Balsam, Amber, Salt
and Tallow.

II. Of *Nova Granada*.

NEW MEXICO, or NOVA GRANADA, is
bounded on the S. by *New-Spain*; on the E.
by *Canada* and *Florida*; on the W. by *California*. It
is inferior to other Countries in *America* belonging
to the *Spaniards*, having no Commodities but a few
Cattle.

III. Of *Florida*.

FLORIDA is bounded on the E. by the Main O-
cean; on the W. by *New Mexico*; on the N. by
Canada; on the S. by the Gulf of *Mexico*; extending
from the 269 to the 297 Deg. of Lon. and from the
26 to the 38 Deg. of N. Lat.

Its prin R. are *Ghucagua*, and that of the *Holy*
Ghost.

Its Com. are Gold, Silver, and Pearls.

IV. Of *Canada*.

CANADA is bounded on the N. by the *Northern*
Ocean; on the S. by *Florida*; on the W. with
New Mexico; extending from the 266 to the 323 Deg.
of Lon. and from the 31 to the 63 Deg. of N. Lat.

It is divided into 2 Classes, viz. N. and S.

North contrains	Len.	Br.	Metrop.
{ <i>Canada</i> ,	00	00	<i>Quibesk.</i>
{ <i>New Britain</i> ,	00	00	
{ <i>New France</i> ,	950	100	

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South comprehends the Provinces of

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
New Scotland,	440	320	Port Royal.
New England,	370	270	Boston.
New York	270	130	Idem.
New Jersey	200	60	Elizabeth.
Pensilvania,	00	00	Philadelphia.
Mary-land,	180	120	St. Mary's.
Virginia,	360	240	James's Town.
Carolina,	480	380	Charles's Town.

Its only R. of Note is *Canada*, or the River of St. Laurence.

Its chief Com. are Fish, Grains, Tobacco, Cattle, Masts for Ships, Deals, Boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Rozin, Turpentine, Copper and Madder.

V. Of Terra Firma.

TERRA FIRMA, or FIRMLAND, is bounded on the N. and E. by the *North-Sea*; on the W. by *Mexico*; on the S. by *Pern*, and the Land of the *Amazons*, extending from the 298 to the 329 Deg. of Lon. and from the 1 to the 13 Deg. of N. Lat.

It is divided into 11 Provinces.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Caribana,	00	00	Moreshogo.
Guiana,	840	120	Manoa.
Panama,	280	100	Idem.
Carthagena,	330	215	Idem.
St. Martha,	330	320	Idem.
Rio de la Hacha,	220	170	Idem.
Venezuela,	440	380	Idem.
Andaluzia,	320	250	Comana.
Paria,	00	00	Malureguara.
Granada,	410	380	St. Fee de Bagota.
Popayan,			St. Fee de Antiochia.

Its prin. R. are *Orenoque* and *St. Martha*.

The Com. of this Country are Gold, Silver, and other Metals, Balsam, Rozin, Gums, Long-Pepper, Emeraulds, Sapphire and Jasper.

VI. Of Peru.

PERU is bounded on the E. by *Amazonia* and *Paraguay*; on the W. by *Mar-del-Zur*; on the S. by *Chili*; on the N. by *Terra Firma*; extending from 29^s to the 31¹ Deg. of Lon. and from the 1 Deg. of N. Lat. to the 25th Deg. of S. Lat.

It is divided into 7 Provinces, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Posto</i> ,	410	280	Idem.
{ <i>Los Quixos</i> ,	330	190	<i>Baesa</i> .
{ <i>Pacamores</i>	370	230	<i>Valladolid</i> .
{ <i>Quito</i> ,	600	360	Idem.
{ <i>Peru</i> ,	1000	400	<i>Lima</i> .
{ <i>Los Carcas</i> ,	600	500	<i>Potosi</i> .
{ <i>La Sierra</i> ,	600	300	<i>S. Creux de Nueva</i> .

Its prin. R. are *Maragnaon*, and *Deseneguedera*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, costly Pearls, abundance of Cotton, Tobacco, Cochineal and Medicinal Drugs.

VII. Of the Land of the Amazons.

THE Land of the AMAZONS lies on the E. of *Peru*, and the S. of *Terra Firma*, so called from the many Warlike Women, (resembling the ancient *Amazons*) who appeared in Arms on the Banks of the River *Amazon*, at the Europeans first entering this Country.

It produceth Gold, Silver, Ebony, Sugar and Tobacco.

VIII. Of Brasil.

BRASIL is bounded on the E. by Part of the *Atlantick Ocean*; on the W. by *Amazonia*; on the N. by *Terra Firma*; on the South by *Paraguay*; extending from the 324 to the 344 Deg. of Lon. and from the 1 to the 23 Deg. of S. Lat.

Its prin. R. are *Maragnon*, *Siope*, and *Rio de Francisco*.

Its chief Com. are Sugar, Amber, Rozin, Balm, Tobacco, Train-Oil, Brasil-Wood and Confectures.

IX. Of Chili.

CHILI is bounded on the W. by *Mare Pacificum*; on the N. by *Peru*; on the S. by *Terra Magellanica*; on the E. by *Paraguay* and *Terra Magellanica*; extending from the 293 to the 306 Deg. of Lon. and from the 25 to the 50 Deg. of S. Lat.

Its prin. R. are *Biohee*, *Maipo*, *Coquinbo*.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey and Ostridges.

X. Of Paraguay.

PARAGUAY, also called *La Plata*, is bounded on the E. by *Brasil*, and Part of the *Main Ocean*; on the W. by *Peru* and *Chili*; on the N. by the Land of the *Amazons*; on the S. by *Terra Magellanica*; extending from the 305 to the 330 Deg. of Lon. and from the 11 to the 37 Deg. of S. Lat.

Its prin. R. is *Rio de la Plata* or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World.

Its chief Com. are Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Sugar, and Amethists.

XI. Of Terra Magellanica.

TERRA MAGELLANICA (called *Regio Patagonum*) is bounded on the E. by the *Western Ocean*; on the W. with the *South Sea*; on the N. by *Paraguay*; on the South by the *Streights of Magellan*;

ex-

extending from the 292 to the 319 Deg. of Lon. and from the 37 to the 54 Deg. of S. Lat. It derives its Title from *Ferdinand Magellan a Portuguese*, who made the first Discovery thereof, *Anno 1519*.

XII. Of the American Islands.

THE AMERICAN ISLANDS may be reduced to 3 Classes, viz.

1 North, viz. those of

	Length.	Breadth.
{ <i>California</i> ,	1380	420
{ <i>Newfoundland</i> ,	400	300

2. Middle, viz. The *Antilles*, divided into greater and lesser.

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
Greater { <i>Cuba</i> ,	680	100	<i>Havana</i> .
viz. { <i>Jamaica</i> ,	150	60	<i>St. Jago</i> .
{ <i>Hispaniola</i> ,	440	120	<i>St. Domingo</i> .
{ <i>Pert Rico</i> ,	120	40	<i>Idem</i> .

The Lesser are, The *Caribbees*, *Lucayes*, *Sotovento*, and *Bermudas*; of which in Order.

The *Caribbee Islands* are

	Length.	Breadth.	Metrop.
{ <i>Anguila</i> ,	30	9	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>Barbada</i> ,	15	12	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>Antego</i> ,	21	21	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>Montserat</i> ,	10	9	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>S. Dominica</i> ,	39	24	<i>English and Natives</i> .
{ <i>Barbadoes</i> ,	24	15	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>S. Vincent</i> ,	24	18	<i>English and Dutch</i> .
{ <i>Tabago</i> ,	32	11	<i>English</i> .
{ <i>S. Martin</i> ,	85		<i>French and Dutch</i> .
{ <i>S. Croix</i> ,	90		<i>French</i> .
{ <i>S. Christopher</i> ,	75		<i>English</i> .
{ <i>Nevis</i> ,	18		<i>English</i> .
{ <i>Guadalupe</i> ,	60		<i>French</i> .
{ <i>Mariglante</i> ,	54		<i>French</i> .
{ <i>Martinico</i> ,	135		<i>French and Dutch</i> .
{ <i>St. Bartholomew</i> ,	75		<i>French</i> .

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The *Lucayes* are those Islands lying North of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, being about 14 in Number; the chief of which are,

Lucayone, Bohama, Guanima, Tortue.

The *Sotovento* Islands are those lying along the Coast of *Terra Firma*; the chief of which are,

Margarita, Trinidad, Tortuga, Bonayre, Curasao.

The *Bermudas* are a Cluster of small Islands lying about 500 Leagues East from *Florida*, subject to the Crown of *England*, and are reckoned to be about 400 in Number.

3. South, viz. the Island of *Terra-del-Fuego*.

SECT. V.

Of the *Terra Incognita*.

BESIDES the four Parts already described, there are several less known Parts that go by the Name of *Terra Incognita*. It may be divided into two Parts, which are,

I. *TERRA BOREALIS INCOGNITA*, containing, 1. *Nova Zembla*. 3. *Spitzberg* or *Greenland*, both on the North of *Europe*. 3. *Groenland*. 4. *New Denmark*. 5. *New North Wales*. 6. *New South Wales*; these on the North of *America*. 7. The Land of *Jesso*, on the East of *Tartary*.

II. *TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA*, containing, 1. The Land of *Papous*. 2. *New Holland*. 3. *Diemens Land*. These on the South East of *Asia*. 4. *New Guinea*. 5. *New Zeland*. 6. The Land of *Quir*; all on the South West, or West of *America*; with many others.

A D E.

A DESCRIPTION of the ROMAN Empire.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE, according to the Maps made thereof from the *Notitia Imperii*, extended from the 9 to the 56 Deg. of Lon. (*viz.* from *Atlas Major* in *Africa* to *Arabia Felix* in *Asia*; or from the 9 to the 65 Deg. of Lon. *viz.* from *Spain* in *Europe* to the *Tigris* in *Asia*;) and from the 29 to the 61 of North Lat. *viz.* from *Atlas Major* in *Africa* to the *Thule* in *Europe*, (which Geographers for the most Part place where the *Shetland Isles* now belonging to *Scotland* lie;) And on the East, from *Arabia Felix* to the Head of the *Euphrates*, it reached from the 29 to the 41 Deg. of the same Lat.

When the *Roman Dominions* came again under one Head, the Administration of Affairs was committed by the Emperors to the *Præfecti Prætorio*, who were a sort of Viceroy, or Lieutenant-Generals. At first there was no certain Number of them, nor was the Time of their Government determined; but *Constantine* the Great fixed their Number to Four, whose Office was to be perpetual, *viz.* 1. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of *Italy*. 2. Of *Gaul*. 3. Of *Illyricum*. 4. Of the *East*. Each of these *Præfecti Prætorio* had under their Jurisdiction several *Dioceses*, governed by as many *Vicarii* or Lieutenants, who had under them particular Governors for each Province, into which the *Dioceses* were divided. When the Empire was distinguished into *Western* and *Eastern*, to each of them were assigned two of these *Præfecti Prætorio*, *viz.* to the *Western*, those of *Italy* and *Gaul*; and to the *Eastern*, those of *Illyricum* and the *East*. Their Jurisdictions were as follows.

I. The

I. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Italy,

Had under him 3 Dioceses, viz. 1. Italy. 2. Il-
lyricam. 3. Africa.

I. The Diocese of ITALY contained 17 Provin-
ces, viz.

Metrop.

1. Latium & Campania,	Roma, now Rome.
2. Tuscia & Umbria,	Sena, now Siena in Tuscany.
3. Picenum Suburbicarium,	Ancona.
4. Valeria,	Reate, now Rieti.
5. Samnium,	Corfinium, now ruined.
6. Apulia & Calabria,	Brundisium, now Brindisi.
7. Lucania & Brutium,	Consentia, now Consenza.
8. Sicilia,	Syracusa, now Syracuse.
9. Sardinia,	Caralis, now Cagliari.
10. Corsica,	Aleria, now in Ruines.
11. Venetia & Istria,	Aquileia.
12. Æmilia,	Bononia, now Bologna.
13. Flaminia & Picenum Annonarium,	Ravenna.
14. Liguria,	Genoa.
15. Alpes Cottia,	Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin.
16. Rætia Prima	Curia, now Coire.
17. Rætia Secunda,	Augusta Vindelicorum. now Augsburg.

1. LATIUM contained *Compagna di Roma*, with
Part of *Terra di Lavoro*. CAMPANIA contained
the greatest Part of *Terra di Lavoro*, especially that
lying upon the *Tuscan Sea*.

2. TUSCIA, called also *Etruria*, was bounded
on the West by the River *Arno*; on the East by the
Tyber; on the North by the *Apennine Mountains*;
and on the South by the *Tuscan Sea*; containing Part
of the Dominions of *Genoa*, the Dominions of *Luc-*

ca, Part of *Pisa*, all *Tuscany*, with Part of the Patri-
mony of *St. Peter*. *UMBRIA* contained most Part
of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, Part of the D. of *Spoletum*,
Part of the M. of *Ancona*, the Ter. of *Perusa* or *Pe-*
rugia, with the County of *Citta Castellano*.

3. *PICENUM SUBURBICARIUM* contained
most of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, and Part of *Abruz-*
zo Ulterior.

4. *VALERIA*, so called from the *Valeria Via*, or
a Town of that Name now ruined, contained, most
Part of the Dutchy of *Spoletum*, the *Sabio*, Part of the
Compania Romana, and Part of Further *Abruzzo*.

5. *SAMNIUM* contained a good Part of *Abruzzo*
Ulterior, all the *Citerior*, Part of the *Capitanata*, the
County of *Molisse*, and a small Part of *Terra di La-*
voro.

6. *APULIA* contained most Part of the *Capitana-*
ta, Part of the *Basilicata* and *Otranto*, with the Ter.
of *Bari*. *CALABRIA*, or *Messapia*, contained the
greatest Part of *Otranto*, on both Sides the *Apennine*.

7. *LUCANIA* contained part of the *Basilicata*,
with the greatest part of *Calabria* and *Principato cite-*
rior. *BRUTIUM* contained the lower part of the
Further *Calabria*.

8, 9, 10. The three following Provinces, viz. the
Islands of *SICILIA*, *SARDINIA*, *CORSICA*,
contained as at present, and were under a *Preside*
each.

11. *VENETIA* contained the Western part of
Friuli, the Marq. of *Tarvisane* or *Trevigiano*, the
Vincentin, the *Paduan*, the *Dogado*, the greatest part
of the *Ferrarese* and the *Polesin de Rovigo*. *ISTRIA*
or *Histria*, contained most of the present *Istria*, and
part of *Friuli*.

12. *ÆMILIA* contained the Dutchies of *Parma*
and *Modena*, part of the *Mantuan* and the Dutchy of
Mirandola.

13. *FLA*

13. FLAMINIA and PICENUM ANNONARIUM contained the *Bolognese*, part of the *Ferrarese*, *Romagna*, and the Dutchy of *Urbino*.

14. LIGURIA, to which some add *Tuscia* and *Umbria Annonaria*, contained the Dutchy of *Milan* on this Side the *Po*, part of *Piedmont*, the *Cremonese*, the *Cremaſco*, part of the *Bergamaſco*, the *Breſcian*, and part of the *Mantuan*.

15. ALPES COTTIÆ contained part of *Piedmont*, part of *Montferrat*. and of the North of the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Subjects of the *Switzers*, the *Valtelin*, part of the *Trentine* and *Bergamaſco*.

16 RHÆTIA PRIMA contained the *Grifons*, the *Veroneſe*, with the County of *Tyrol* and its Dependencies, as far as the Lake of *Conſtance*.

17. RHÆTIA SECUNDA contained a great part of *Suabia* and *Bavaria*.

18. The Dioceſe of ILLYRICUM contained eight Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

1. Noricum Ripenſe,	<i>Arelape</i> , now <i>Paklarn</i> on the <i>Erlap</i> .
2. Noricum Mediterraneum,	<i>Juvana</i> , now <i>Salzburg</i> .
3. Pannonia prima,	<i>Sabaria</i> , now <i>Saricvár</i> .
4. Pannonia ſecunda,	<i>Sirmium</i> , now <i>Sirmich</i> .
5. Valeria,	<i>Aquincum</i> , now <i>Buda</i> .
6. Savia,	<i>Siſcia</i> , now <i>Siſeg</i> .
7. Dalmatia,	<i>Salona</i> , now <i>Spalatto</i> .
8. Liburnia,	<i>Judera</i> , now <i>Zara</i> .

1, 2. NORICUM comprehended a great part of *Austria*, the Weſt parts of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, the A. of *Salzburg*, part of *Upper Bavaria*, and part of *Tirol*. That part which lay towards the North, was called *Noricum Ripenſe*; that towards the South *Noricum Mediterraneum*.

3. PANNONIA PRIMA, or Superior, contained a part

a part of *Austria*, the greatest part of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, with the West part of *Hungary*.

4. PANNONIA SECUNDA contained most of that part of *Hungary*, between the *Drave*, the *Danube* and *Raab*, with some of *Sclavonia*.

5. VALERIA contained a small part of *Hungary*, which lies in Form of a *Peninsula*, betwixt the River *Zarwiza* and the *Danube*.

6. SAVIA contained most part of *Sclavonia*, with some of *Bosnia*.

7. DALMATIA contained the present *Dalmatia*, with the greatest part of *Bosnia*.

8. LIBURNIA contained that now called *Croatia* and *Morlachia*.

III, The Diocese of AFRICA contained 6 Provinces, viz.

	Metrop.
1. <i>Africa Proconsularis</i> ,	<i>Carthago</i> , now the Ruins of <i>Carthage</i> near <i>Tunis</i> .
2. <i>Numidia</i> ,	<i>Cirta</i> , now <i>Constantine</i> .
3. <i>Byzacium</i> ,	<i>Adrumetum</i> , now <i>Sousse</i> .
4. <i>Tripolitana</i> ,	<i>Tripolis</i> , now <i>Tripoli</i> .
5. <i>Mauritania Sitifensis</i> ,	<i>Sitifi</i> , now <i>Estefe</i> .
6. <i>Mauritania Casariensis</i> ,	<i>Julia Casarea</i> , now <i>Algier</i> .

1. AFRICA PROCONSULARIS seu *Propria*, contained the greatest and North West parts of the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

2. NUMIDIA contained the most easterly part of the Kingdom of *Algiers* called *Constantina*.

3. BYZACIUM contained the East part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

4. TRIPOLITANA contained the Kingdom of *Tripoli*.

5. MAURITANIA SITIFENSIS contained that part of the Kingdom of *Algier*, which is called *Bugia*, with part of *Algier proper*.

6. MAU-

6. MAURITANIA CÆSARIENSIS contained the West part of the Kingdom of *Algier*, viz. *Telenfin*, *Tenes*, with the greatest Part of *Algier Proper*.

II. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of *Gaul*,

Had under him 3 Dioceses, viz. 1. *Spain*. 2. *Gaul*. 3. *Britain*.

1. The Diocese of *SPAIN* contained 7 Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Bætica</i> , | <i>Hispalis</i> , now <i>Seville</i> . |
| 2. <i>Lusitania</i> , [tana, | <i>Emerita</i> , now <i>Merida</i> . |
| 3. <i>Mauritania Tingi-</i> | <i>Tingis</i> , now <i>Tangier</i> . |
| 4. <i>Gallæcia</i> , | <i>Bracara</i> , now <i>Bragnes</i> . |
| 5. <i>Tarraconensis</i> , | <i>Cæsar Augusta</i> , now <i>Saragossa</i> . |
| 6. <i>Carthaginienſis</i> , | <i>Carthago nova</i> , now <i>Carthagena</i> . |
| 7. <i>Baleares</i> , | <i>Palmo</i> , now <i>Majorca</i> . |

1. *BÆTICA* contained *Andalusia*, *Granada*, and a small Part of *Portugal*.

2. *LUSITANIA* contained the greatest part of *Portugal*, with part of *Extremadura*, *Castile* and *Leon*.

3. *MAURITANIA TINGITANA* contained the Kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and the Island of *Cadiz*.

4. *GALLÆCIA* contained *Gallicia*, Part of *Portugal* and *Leon*, *Asturia*, *Biscay*, *Old Castile*.

5. *TARRACONENSIS* contained Part of *New Castile*, the Kingdoms of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, all *Catalonia*, and Part of *Valentia*.

6. *CARTHAGINIENSIS* contained the Kingdom of *Murcia*, with the greatest Part of *Valentia* and *New Castile*.

7. *BALEARES* contained the Isles of *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Ivica*.

II. The

II. The Dioceſe of GAUL contained 17 Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Lugdunensis Prima,</i> | <i>Lugdunum</i> , now <i>Lions</i> . |
| 2. <i>Lugdunensis Secunda,</i> | <i>Rotomagus</i> , now <i>Rouen</i> . |
| 3. <i>Lugdunensis Tertia,</i> | <i>Cæſarodunum</i> , now <i>Tours</i> , |
| 4. <i>Lugdunensis Quarta,</i> | <i>Agendicum</i> , now <i>Sens</i> . |
| 5. <i>Maxima Sequanorum,</i> | <i>Viſontio</i> , now <i>Besançon</i> . |
| 6. <i>Belgica Prima,</i> | <i>Auguſta Trevirorum</i> , now <i>Treves</i> . |
| 7. <i>Belgica Secunda,</i> | <i>Durocortorum</i> , now <i>Rheims</i> . |
| 8. <i>Germania Prima,</i> | <i>Moguntia</i> , now <i>Mentz</i> . |
| 9. <i>Germania Secunda,</i> | <i>Colonia Agrippina</i> , now <i>Cologne</i> . |
| 10. <i>Aquitania Prima,</i> | <i>Avaricum</i> , now <i>Bourges</i> . |
| 11. <i>Aquitania Secunda,</i> | <i>Burdegala</i> , now <i>Bordeaux</i> . |
| 12. <i>Novem-Populania,</i> | <i>Auguſta Ausciorum</i> , now <i>Auch</i> . |
| 13. <i>Viennensis Prima,</i> | <i>Vienna</i> , now <i>Vienne</i> in <i>Dauphiny</i> . |
| 14. <i>Viennensis Secunda,</i> | <i>Narbo</i> , now <i>Narbon</i> . |
| 15. <i>Viennensis Tertia,</i> | <i>Aqua Sextia</i> , now <i>Aix</i> . |
| 16. <i>Alpes Maritimæ,</i> | <i>Ebrodunum</i> , now <i>Embrun</i> . |
| 17. <i>Alpes Graia,</i> | <i>Tarantasia</i> , now <i>Monſtier</i> . |

I. LUGDUNENSIS PRIMA contained moſt of Burgundy, and Part of Lionois, Champagne and Dauphiny. The Inhabitants were, 1. The *Segusiæ*, who inhabited *Lionois* prop. *Briançon* and *Suſa*. 2. *Ædui*, who inhabited *Autun* and ſome other Places in Burgundy, M. *Auguſtodunum*, or *Bibracte*, now *Autun*. 3. *Lin-gones*, who inhabited *Langres*, M. *Andomatunum*, now *Langres*. 4. *Ambarri*, who inhabited *Charollois* and *Maſconois*. Their chief Towns were *Cabillonum*, now *Chalon*, and *Matifcona*, now *Maſcon*.

2. LUGDUNENSIS SECUNDA contained the Government of Normandy, which was inhabited by,
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1. The *Velocasses*, who inhabited *Rouen*, M. *Rotomagus*, now *Rouen*. 2. *Biducasses*, who inhabited *Baieux*, M. *Juliiobona*, now *Baieux*. 3. *Abrincatui*, who inhabited *Auranche*, M. *Ingena*, now *Auranche*. 4. *Ebuovices*, who inhabited *Eureux*, M. *Mediolanum*, now *Eureux*. 5. *Sessui*, who inhabited *Seez*, M. *Vagoritum*, now *Seez*. 6. *Lexovii*, who inhabited *Lisieux*, M. *Noviomagus*, now *Lisieux*. 7. *Unelli*, who inhabited *Contance*, M. *Cosedia*, now *Contance*.

3. LUGDUNENSIS TERTIA contained *Britanny*, with Part of *Orleanois*. In which were, 1. The *Turones*, who inhabited *Tourraine*, M. *Cæsarodunum*, now *Tours*. 2. *Cenomani*, who inhabited *Maine*, M. *Vindunum*, now *Mans*. 3. *Redones*, who inhabited *Rennes*, M. *Candate*, now *Rennes*. 4. *Namnetes*, who inhabited *Nantes*, M. *Condivincum*, now *Nantes*. 5. *Andegavi*, who inhabited *Anjou*, M. *Juliomagus*, now *Angers*. 6. *Veneti*, who inhabited *Vannes*, M. *Duriorigum*, now *Vannes*. 7. *Curiosolitæ*, who inhabited *Cornoaille*, M. *Curiosolitæ*, now *Kimper Corentin*. 8. *Osismii*, who inhabited *St. Pol* and *Triguier*, M. *Vorganium*, now *St. Pol de Leon*. 9. *Diablintes*, who inhabited *Perche*, M. *Noviodunum*, now *Nogent*.

4. LUGDUNENSIS QUARTA contained 1. The *Senones*, who inhabited *Sens* and *Auxerre*. Their chief Towns were *Agendicum*, now *Sens* and *Autisiodurus*, now *Auxerre*. 2. *Carnutes*, who inhabited *Chartres* and *Orleanois* prop. M. *Antricum*, now *Chartres*, and *Genabum*, now *Orleans*. 3. *Trecasses*, who inhabited the lower *Champaign*, M. *Augustomana* now *Trois*. 4. *Parisii*, who inhabited the *Isle of France*, M. *Lutetia*, now *Paris*. 5. *Meldæ*, who inhabited *Brie*, M. *Fatinum*, now *Meaux*.

5. MAXIMÆ SEQUANORUM contained *French County* and *Switzerland*, in which were, 1. The

Sequani, who inhabited *French County*, M. *Vifontio*, now *Besancon*. 2. *Helvetii*, now the *Switzers*, who were subdivided into, 1. *Verbani*, who inhabited the Prin. of *Neuf-Chattle*, and the greatest Part of the *Canton of Friburg*, M. *Auenticum*, now *Wifflisparg*. 2. *Ambrones*, who inhabited Part of the *Canton of Friburg*, with those of *Lucern*, *Bern* and *Under-Walden*, M. *Vindonissa*, now *Vindisch*. 3. *Tugeni*, who inhabited the *Cantons of Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schwitz* and *Uri*, M. *Tugum*, now *Zug*. 4. *Tigurini*, who inhabited the *Cantons of Zurich*, *Apenzel*, *Schaffhausen*, and *Rhental*, M. *Tigurum*, now *Zurich*. 5. *Rauraci*, who inhabited the B. and *Canton of Basle*. 6. *BELGICA PRIMA* contained *Lorrain*, with a small Part of *Germany*. It was inhabited by, 1. The *Treviri*, who inhabited *Treves*, and Part of *Luxemburg*, M. *Augusta Trevirorum*, now *Treves*. 2. *Mediomatrics*, who inhabited the C. of *Messin*, Part of *Luxemburg*, with most of *Lorrain*, M. *Divodurum*, now *Mets*. 3. *Leuci*, who inhabited the Ter. of *Toul* and *Verdun*, M. *Tullum*, now *Toul*.

7. *BELGICA SECUNDA* contained Part of *Champaign*, the *Ile of France* and *Picardy*, the A. of *Cambray*, *Artois*, with some of *Flanders*. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Rhemi*, who inhabited the D. of *Rheims*, M. *Durocortorum*, now *Rheims*. 2. *Suessones*, who inhabited *Soissonois*, M. *Augusta Sueffonum*, now *Soissons*. 3. *Catalauni*, who inhabited *Chalonois*, M. *Catalaunum*, now *Chalons*. 4. *Veromandui*, who inhabited *Vermandois*, M. *Augusta Veromanduorum*, now *Vermand Abbey*. 5. *Atrebatés*, who inhabited *Artois*, M. *Nemetocenna*, now *Arras*. 6. *Bellovaci*, who inhabited *Beauvaisois*, M. *Casaramagus*, now *Beauvais*. 7. *Sylvanectes*, who inhabited *Senlis*, M. *Augustomagus Sylvanectum*, now *Senlis*. 8. *Ambiani*, who inhabited *Amienois*, M. *Samarobrina*, now *Amiens*.

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8. GERMANIA PRIMA contained Part of the Circle of the Lower Rhine. Its Inhabitants were,

1. The *Vangiones*, who inhabited the D. of *Mentz* and *Wormes*, M. *Moguntia*, now *Mentz*, and *Bormetomagus*, now *Wormes*. 2. *Tribocci*, who inhabited *Alsace*. M. *Argentoratum*, now *Strasburgh*. 3. *Nemetes*, who inhabited the B. of *Spires*, M. *Augusta Nemetum*, or *Neomagus*, now *Spires*.

9. GERMANIA SECUNDA contained a Part of the Circle of the Lower Rhine, with some of *Westphalia* and the *Netherlands*. Its Inhabitants were,

1. The *Ubii*, who inhabited *Cologne*, M. *Colonia Agrippina*, now *Cologne*. 2. *Tungri*, who inhabited *Liege*, *Juliers*, *Limburg*, and Part of *Luxemburg*.

10. AQUITANIA PRIMA contained Part of *Guienne*, *Orleanois*, *Lionois* and *Languedoc*. Its In-

habitants were, 1. The *Bituriges Cubi*, who inhabited *Berry*, M. *Avaritum*, now *Bourges*. 2. *Averni*, who inhabited *Avergne* and *Bourbonnois*, M. *Gergovia*, now *Clermont*. 3. *Ruteni* who inhabited *Rouergue*, M. *Segodunum*, now *Rodes*. 4. *Helenterii*, who inhabited *Albigeois*, M. *Albige*, now *Alby*. 5. *Cadurci*, who inhabited *Quercy*, M. *Deveona*, now *Cahors*. 6. *Lemovices*, who inhabited *Limonfin*, M. *Ratiastum*, now *Limoges*. 7. *Gabali*, who inhabited *Givandan*, M. *Anderidum*, now *Mande*. 8. *Vesunni*, who inhabited *Vellay*, M. *Ruesio*, now *Le Puy*.

II. AQUITANIA SECUNDA contained most Part of the Government of *Guienne*, with some of *Orleanois*. Its inhabitants were, 1. The *Bituriges Vibili*, who inhabited *Guienne prop.* M. *Burdegala*, now *Bordeaux*. 2. *Nitiobriges*, who inhabited *Agenois*, M. *Aginum*, now *Agen*. 3. *Santones*, who inhabited *Saintogne* and *Annis*, M. *Mediolanum*, now *Saintes*. 4. *Pictones*, who inhabited *Poitou*, M. *Limnum*, now *Poitiers*. 5. *Petrocorii*, who inha-

bited Perigort, M. *Vesunna*, now *Perigueux*.

12. NOVEN-POPULANIA contained *Gascoigne*, with a Part of *Guienne*. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Auscii*, who inhabited *Armagnac*, *Lectoure* and *Ayre*, M. *Augusta Ausciorum* now *Aux* or *Ausch*. 2. *Tarbelli*, who inhabited *Bearn*, *Basques* and *Labour*, M. *Aqua Tarbellica*, now *Bayonne*. 3. *Convenæ*, who inhabited *Bigorre*, *Comminges* and *Conserant*, M. *Lugdunum*, now *St. Bertrand*. 4. *Datii* or *Vocassates*, who inhabited *Les Landes*, M. *Tasta*, now *Dax*. 5. *Vasates*, who inhabited *Bazadois*, M. *Cossio*, now *Bazas*. 6. *Elusates*, who inhabited *Euse*, M. *Elusa*, now *Euse*.

13. VIENNENSIS PRIMA contained most of *Dauphiny* and *Savoy*, with a Part of *Provence* and *Languedoc*. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Allobroges*, who inhabited *Savoy*, and a great Part of *Dauphiny*, M. *Vienna*, now *Vienne*. 2. *Helvii*, who inhabited *Vivarez*, M. *Albaugusta*, now *Viviers*. 3. *Segalauni*, who inhabited *Valentinois*, M. *Valentia*, now *Valence*. 4. *Tricastini*, who inhabited *St. Paul de Tricasten*. 5. *Vocontii*, who inhabited *Diois* and *Baronois* in *Provence*, M. *Vasio*, now *Vaison*. 6. *Cavares* or *Cavari*, who inhabited *Avignon*, *Orange* and *Apt*, M. *Avinio*, now *Avignon*.

14. VIENNENSIS SECUNDA contained the greatest Part of *Languedoc*. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Volcæ Tectosages*, who inhabited the Ter. of *Narbon* and *Tboloufe*, M. *Narbo*, now *Narbon*. 2. *Volcæ Arecomici*, who inhabited the E. Parts of *Languedoc*, M. *Nemaufis*, now *Nismes*.

15. VIENNENSIS TERTIA contained a great Part of *Provence*, with some of *Dauphiny*. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Commoni* who inhabited the Ter. of *Marselles*, *Thoulon* and *Frejuls*, M. *Massilia*, now *Marselles*. 2. *Mimeni*, who inhabited *Sisteron* and

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Digne, M. *Durio*, now *Sisteron*. 3. *Datiani*, who inhabited the Ter. of *Glandeves*, *Vence*, *Grace* and *Antibe*, M. *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*. 4. *Salii*, who inhabited the Ter. of *Aix* and *Arles*, M. *Aqua Sextia*, now *Aix*; *Arelate*, now *Arles*.

16. ALPES MARITIMÆ contained the D. of *Embrun*, *Digne*, *Salusses*, *Senex*, *Glandeves*, the C. of *Nice* and *St. Pol de Vences*. The Inhabitants were, 1. The *Caturiges*, who inhabited the D. of *Embrun* and *Gap*. Their chief Places were, *Ebrodunum*, now *Embrun*; *Vapincum*, now *Gap*, which last belonged to *Viennensis Tertia*. 2. *Vagienni*, who inhabited *Salusses*. 3. *Vediantii*, who inhabited the C. of *Nice*, M. *Nicaea*, now *Nice*. 4. *Mimeni* in part. 5. *Datiani* in part.

17. ALPES GRAIÆ or PENNINÆ contained the *Tarantaise*, *Maurienne*, with part of the *Grison's* Country. Its Inhabitants were, 1. The *Centrones*, M. *Tarantasia*, now *Moustiers*. 2. *Nantuates*, M. *Octodurus*, now *Martinach*, in *Vallais*.

III. The Diocese of BRITAIN contained five Provinces, viz.

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| 1. <i>Britannia Prima</i> , | <i>Londinum</i> , now <i>London</i> . |
| 2. <i>Britannia Secunda</i> , | <i>Isca Silurum</i> , now <i>Caerleon</i> . |
| 3. <i>Flavia Cæsariensis</i> , | <i>Verolanium</i> , now <i>St. Albans</i> . |
| 4. <i>Maxima Cæsariensis</i> , | <i>Eboracum</i> , now <i>York</i> . |
| 5. <i>Valentia</i> , | <i>Alata Castra</i> , now <i>Edinburgh</i> . |

1. BRITANNIA PRIMA, (so called because first subdued) contained all those Countries on the South side of the *Thames* and *Severn*.

2. BRITANNIA SECUNDA contained all the Countries which ly West of the *Severn* and *Dee*.

3. FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS contained the Countries which ly betwixt the *Thames* and *Humber*.

4. *MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS* contained all the rest of the North of *England*, betwixt the *Humber* and *Adrian's Wall*, which was built from *Solway Frith* to the Mouth of the River *Tine*.

5. *VALENTIA* contained all those Countries lying betwixt *Adrian's Wall*, and that of *Severus*, which was built betwixt the Friths of *Forth* and *Clyde*.

III. The *Præfectus Prætorio of Illyricum*,

Had under him two Dioceses, viz. 1. *Dacia*.
2. *Macedonia*.

I. The Diocese of *Dacia* contained five Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

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| 1. <i>Mæsia Prima</i> , | <i>Viminacium</i> , now <i>Wacxidern</i> . |
| 2. <i>Dacia Ripensis</i> , | <i>Oescus</i> , now <i>Iscar</i> . |
| 3. <i>Dacia Mediterranea</i> , | <i>Naissus</i> , now <i>Nissa</i> . |
| 4. <i>Dardania</i> , | <i>Scupi</i> , now <i>Ushup</i> . |
| 5. <i>Prævalitana</i> & pars
<i>Macedoniæ Salutaris</i> . | <i>Scodra</i> , now <i>Scutari</i> . |

1. *MÆSIA PRIMA*, or *SUPERIOR*, contained the greatest Part of *Servia*.

2. *DACIA RIPENSIS* contained the North Parts of *Servia* along the *Danube*, with some of *Walachia*.

3. *DACIA MEDITERRANEA* contained at first *Transilvania*, but afterwards the South-west Parts of *Servia*.

4. *DARDANIA* contained the South Parts of *Servia*, and is by some reckoned the same with the latter *Dacia Mediterranea*.

5. *PRÆVALITANA* contained a great Part of *Albania*, or the *Higher Albany*.

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II. The Dioceſe of MACEDONIA contained fix Provinces, viz.

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| 1. <i>Achaia,</i> | <i>Athenæ.</i> now <i>Setines.</i> |
| 2. <i>Macedonia,</i> | <i>Theſſalonica,</i> now <i>Salonichi.</i> |
| 3. <i>Theſſalia,</i> | <i>Lariſſa,</i> now <i>Lariſſo.</i> |
| 4. <i>Creta,</i> | <i>Gnoſſus,</i> now <i>Cynoſa.</i> |
| 5. <i>Epirus vetus,</i> | <i>Nicopolis,</i> now <i>Preveza.</i> |
| 6. <i>Epirus Nova & pars
Macedoniæ Salutaris,</i> | <i>Dyrrachium,</i> now <i>Durazzo.</i> |

1. ACHAIA contained *Livadia*, and *Morea* formerly called *Peloponneſus*.

2. MACEDONIA contained much the ſame as the Modern *Macedonia*.

3. THESSALIA contained that now called *Janina* or *Janina*.

4. CRETA was the ſame, which is now called *Candia*.

5. EPIRUS VETUS contained the Lower *Albany*, or Modern *Epirus*.

6. EPIRUS NOVA contained the greateſt Part of the Higher *Albany*.

IV. The *Præfeſtus Prætorio* of the **Caſt**,

Had under him 5 Dioceſes, viz. 1. The Dioceſe of *Thracia*. 2. *Aſia*. 3. *Pontus*. 4. The *East*. 5. *Egypt*.

I. The Dioceſe of THRACIA contained 6 Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Europa,</i> | <i>Conſtantinopolis,</i> now <i>Conſtantinople.</i> |
| 2. <i>Thracia,</i> | <i>Philippopolis,</i> now <i>Philippopoli.</i> |
| 3. <i>Hemimons,</i> | <i>Hadrianopolis,</i> now <i>Adrianople.</i> |
| 4. <i>Rhodope,</i> | <i>Maximianopolis,</i> now <i>Maminipoli.</i> |
| 5. <i>Mæſia Secunda,</i> | <i>Nicopolis,</i> now <i>Nicopoli.</i> |
| 6. <i>Scythia,</i> | <i>Tomi,</i> now <i>Temiſwar.</i> |

I. EURO-

1. EUROPA contained the South East Parts of *Romania*.

2. THRACIA contained the South West Parts of *Romania*.

3. HÆMIMONS contained the North East Parts of *Romania*.

4. RHODOPE lay betwixt *Europa* and *Thracia*, having *Rhodope* on the North, and the *Archipelago* on the South.

5. MÆSIA SECUNDA contained the South and West Parts of *Bulgaria*.

6. SCYTHIA contained the North and East parts of *Bulgaria*.

II. The Diocese of ASIA, called *Asia Proconsularis*, contained 10 Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

1. *Hellepontus*,

Cyzicus, now *Cyzico*.

2. *Insulæ*,

Rhodus, now *Rhodes*.

3. *Phrygia Salutaris*,

Pergamus, now *Pergamo*.

4. *Phrygia Pacatiana*,

Synnada.

5. *Lydia*,

Sardis.

6. *Caria*,

Laodicea, now *Laodichi*.

7. *Lycia*,

Myra, now *Strumita*.

8. *Pamphylia*,

Perga, now *Perges*.

9. *Pisidia*,

Antiochia Pisidiæ.

10. *Lycaonia*,

Iconium, now *Cogni*.

1. HELLESPONTUS contained a part of *Natolia propria*, lying upon the *Hellepont* and *Propontis*, being much the same with that formerly called *Myfia Minor*,

2. INSULÆ contained the Isles lying upon the Coast of *Natolia propria*.

3. PHRYGIA SALUTARIS contained some of the West of *Natolia* towards the *Ægean Sea*, comprehending the old *Phrygia Minor* and *Myfia Major*.

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4. *Galat*

4. PHRYGIA PACATIANA contained that part of *Natolia*, formerly called *Phrygia Major*, being bounded on the North by *Bithynia*; on the East by *Galatia*; on the South by *Lycia* and *Pisidia*, and on the West by *Phrygia Salutaris* and *Lydia*.

5. LYDIA, now called *Carasia*, was bounded on the North by *Phrygia Salutaris*; on the East by *Phrygia Pacatiana*; on the South by *Caria*, and on the West by the *Ægean Sea*, comprehending ancient *Lydia*, with *Æolis* and *Jonia*.

6. CARIA contained the South West part of *Natolia*, comprehending the ancient *Caria* and *Doris*, being bounded on the North by *Lydia*; on the East by *Phrygia* and *Lycia*; on the West and South by the *Ægean* and *Mediterranean Seas*.

7. LYCIA lay along the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Caria* and *Pamphylia*, on the South of *Phrygia*.

8. PAMPHYLIA contained the West parts of *Caramania*, having *Pisidia* on the North, *Lycia* on the West, *Cilicia* and *Isauria* on the East, and the *Mediterranean* on the South.

9. PISIDIA contained the North parts of *Caramania*, having *Pamphylia* on the S. *Lycaonia* and *Isauria* on the E. *Phrygia Pacatiana* and *Galatia* on the W. and N.

10. LYCAONIA was anciently a part of *Cappadocia*, and lay in the N. W. Corner of it, having *Isauria* and *Cilicia* on the S. and *Pisidia* on the W.

III. The Dioceſe of PONTUS contained 11 Provinces, .viz.

Metrop.

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|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. <i>Bithynia</i> , | | <i>Nicomedia</i> , now <i>Comedia</i> , |
| 2. <i>Honorias</i> , | | <i>Heraclea Ponti</i> , now <i>Pendarachia</i> . |
| 3. <i>Paphlagonia</i> , | | <i>Pompeiopolis</i> . now <i>Tarachipoli</i> . |
| 4. <i>Galatia Propria</i> , | | <i>Ancyra</i> , now <i>Angori</i> . |

5. *Gala-*

Metrop.

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| 5 Galatia Salutaris, | Pessinus, now Pessene. |
| 6 Helenopontus, | Amasia, now Amasee. |
| 7 Pontus polemoniacus, | Neocæsarea, now Tocat. |
| 8 Cappadocia Prima, | Mazaca Cæsarea, now Sarmuzad. |
| 9 Cappadocia Secunda, | Tyana, now Tyagna. |
| 10 Armenia Prima, | Sebastia, now Syvas. |
| 11 Armenia Secunda, | Melitene, now Malatie. |

1. BITHYNIA contained the North West parts of *Natolia Propria*, being bounded on the North by the *Euxine* Sea; on the South by *Phrygia Pacatiana*; on the West by the *Propontis*; and on the East by *Honorias*.

2. HONORIAS, being the same with *Pontus Propria*, contained that part of *Natolia* lying betwixt *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*, having *Phrygia* and *Galatia* on the South, and the *Euxine* Sea on the North.

3. PAPHLAGONIA contained the North East part of *Natolia*, having *Honorias* on the West; *Helenopontus* on the East; *Galatia* on the South; and the *Euxine* Sea on the North.

4. 5. GALATIA contained the East part of *Natolia Propria*, having *Cappadocia* on the East; *Phrygia* on the West; *Pontus Propria* and *Paphlagonia* on the North; *Pisidia* and *Isauria* on the South. That part lying towards the North and East, was called *Galatia Propria*, the other part lying towards the West and South, was called *Salutaris*.

6. HELENOPONTUS contained the North West part of *Amasia*, lying along the *Euxine* Sea, betwixt *Paphlagonia* and *Pontus Polemoniacus*.

7. PONTUS POLEMONIACUS lay East of *Helenopontus* upon the *Euxine* Sea, containing the North parts of the old *Cappadocia*.

8, 9. CAPPADOCIA was bounded on the North by *Helenopontus* and *Pontus Polemoniacus*; on the South

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South by *Cilicia*; on the West by *Galatia*; on the East by *Armenia Minor*, containing the Districts of *Genech*, *Suvas*, *Anadole* and *Amasia*. That Part which lay towards the N. was called *Cappadocia Prima*, the other towards the S. was called *Cappadocia Secunda*.

10. *ARMENIA PRIMA* contained the North parts of *Armenia Minor*, which comprehended part of *Amasia*, with the Province of *Aladuli*.

11. *ARMENIA SECUNDA* contained the South part of *Armenia Minor*.

IV. The Diocese of the EAST contained 15 Provinces, viz.

	Metrop.	[Ainzarbe.
1. <i>Cilicia Prima</i> ,	<i>Cæsares</i> , or <i>Anazarbus</i> , now	
2. <i>Cilicia Secunda</i> ,	<i>Tharsu</i> now <i>Tarso</i> or <i>Trese</i> .	
3. <i>Isauria</i> ,	<i>Seleucia</i> , now <i>Selechia</i> .	
4. <i>Syria Antiochena</i> ,	<i>Antiochia Magna</i> .	
5. <i>Comagena</i> or <i>Euphra-</i>	<i>Samofata</i> , now <i>Samofate</i> .	
6. <i>Syria Salutaris</i> , [<i>tensis</i> ,	<i>Palmyra</i> , now <i>Faid</i> .	
7. <i>Phœnicia Propria</i> ,	<i>Sidon</i> , now <i>Siden</i> or <i>Said</i> .	
8. <i>Phœnicia Libani</i> ,	<i>Damascus</i> , now <i>Damas</i> .	
9. <i>Palestina Prima</i> ,	<i>Cæsarea</i> , now <i>Azor</i> . <i>Napolitza</i> .	
10. <i>Palestina Secunda</i> ,	<i>Sebaste</i> , antiently <i>Samaria</i> , now	
11. <i>Palestina Salutaris</i> ,	<i>Hierosolyma</i> , now <i>Jerusalem</i> .	
12. <i>Osrhoene</i> ,	<i>Edessa</i> , now <i>Rhoas</i> .	
13. <i>Mesopotamia</i> ,	<i>Nisibis</i> , now <i>Nisibi</i> .	
14. <i>Arabia</i> ,	<i>Petra</i> , now <i>Arach</i> .	
15. <i>Cyprus</i> ,	<i>Salamis</i> , now <i>Famagusta</i> .	

1, 2. *CILICIA* was a large Province lying along the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Pamphylia* and *Syria*, containing most part of *Caramania*. The East part contained *Cilicia Prima*, and the West *Cilicia Secunda*.

3. *ISAURIA* was antiently a part of *Cilicia*, having

ing *Cilicia* on the South; *Pamphylia* and *Pisidia* on the West; *Galatia* on the North; *Cilicia* and *Lycania* on the East.

4. SYRIA ANTIOCHENA, or *Propria*, contained that part of *Syria* lying along the *Mediterranean* Sea, betwixt *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*.

5. COMAGENA, or *Euphratensis*, contained the most Northern part of *Syria*, lying betwixt the Ridge of Mountains called *Amanus* and the *Euphrates*, having Mount *Taurus* on the North, and *Syria Salutaris* on the South.

6. SYRIA SALUTARIS contained that formerly called *Palmyrene*; being bounded on the North by *Comagena*; on the South by Mount *Libanus*; on the West by *Syria Propria*; and on the East by the River *Euphrates*.

7. PHOENICIA PROPRIA contained that part of Modern *Phœnicia*, which lies on the *Mediterranean* Sea.

8. PHOENICIA LIBANI contained the Eastern and Inland parts of the Modern *Phœnicia*.

9. PALESTINA PRIMA contained the North part of *Palestine*, comprehending 1. *Galilee*, which contained the Possessions of the Tribes of *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, *Naphtali*, *Asher*, with part of the Tribe of *Dan*. 2. *Trachonitis* and *Iturea*, which contained the Possessions of the half Tribe of *Manasseh* beyond *Jordan*, being the Countries of *Gilead* and *Basan*.

10. PALESTINA SECUNDA lay South of the former, containing, 1. *Samaria*, which comprehended the Possessions of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and the half Tribe of *Manasseh* on this Side *Jordan*. 2. The greatest Part of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. 3. *Peræa*, which contained the Possessions of the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad* on the other Side *Jordan*.

11. PALESTINA SALUTARIS contained the most Southern Parts of *Palestine*, comprehending most

most of *Judea*, properly so called, (which contained the Possessions of the Tribes of *Judah*, *Benjamin*, *Simeon*, and the greater Part of the Tribe of *Dan*,) besides *Philistia* and *Idumea*, annexed to it by Conquest.

12. *OSRHOENE* contained the North and West Part of *Diarbeck* proper.

13. *MESOPOTAMIA* contained the South and East Part of *Diarbeck* proper.

14. *ARABIA* contained most Part of *Arabia Petraea*, which was antiently possessed by the *Ammonites*, *Moabites*, *Edomites*, or *Idumeans*, *Amalekites*, *Midianites*, and *Ismaelites*.

15. *CYPRUS* contained the Island of *Cyprus*, antiently divided into *Salamina*, *Amathusia*, *Lapithea* and *Papha*.

V. The Diocese of *EGYPT* contained 6 Provinces, viz.

Metrop.

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Ægyptus</i> , | <i>Alexandria</i> . |
| 2. <i>Augustamnica</i> , | <i>Pelusium</i> , now <i>Damietta</i> . |
| 3. <i>Arcadica</i> , | <i>Memphis</i> , now <i>Grand Caire</i> . |
| 4. <i>Thebais</i> , | <i>Theba</i> . |
| 5. <i>Libya Superior</i> , | <i>Cyrene</i> , now <i>Corene</i> . |
| 6. <i>Libya Inferior</i> , | <i>Parætonium</i> , now <i>Abreton</i> . |

1. *ÆGYPTUS* contained the greatest and most westerly Part of the Lower *Egypt*.

2. *AUGUSTAMNICA* contained the East Part of the Lower *Egypt* towards *Asia*.

3. *ARCADICA* contained *Bechria* or Middle *Egypt*, with Part of the Coast of the *Red Sea*.

4. *THERAIS* contained *Sabid*, or Upper *Egypt*, with the rest of the Coast of the *Red Sea*.

5. *LIBYA SUPERIOR* contained the West Part of the Kingdom of *Barca*.

6. *LIBYA INFERIOR* contained the East Part of the Kingdom of *Barca*.

A

Short Introduction

T O

CHRONOLOGY.

BY CHRONOLOGY is understood, the Art or Skill of adjusting Things past to their proper Times. Hence Chronological Institutions consist of the Explication of the several *Parts* into which Time in general is divided, and of the several *Characters* by which particular Times are distinguished one from another,

C H A P. I.

Of the several Parts of Time.

THE several *Parts* of Time are *Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months* and *Years*.

1. Amongst which, we shall first speak of a *Day*, because from it arise the other *Parts* of Time. A *Day* is either *Natural* or *Civil*. A *Natural Day* is the Continuance of the Sun above the Horizon, or the Time betwixt the Sun's rising and setting: So *Night* is the Continuance of the Sun below the Horizon. The *Civil Day* (so called by reason of its being adapted to civil Use) denotes a whole Revolution of the Sun round the Earth, or (according to others) an entire Revolution of the Earth round its own *Axis*; and may be reckoned either from Sun setting to Sun setting, as did the *Jews* and *Athenians* of old, and as the

the *Italians* do at present; or from Sun rising to Sun rising, as did the *Babylonians*, and as the Inhabitants of *Norimberg* still do; or from Mid-day to Mid-day, as do the Generality of *Astronomers*, and likewise the *Arabs*; or lastly from Mid-night to Mid-night, as did the old *Egyptians*, and we of this Island, together with most other *Europeans*, still do.

† 2. *Hours* are of two Sorts, viz. *Equal* and *Unequal*, answering to the two Kinds of Days Civil and Natural. An *Equal* (otherwise called *Equinoctial*) *Hour* is the 24th Part of a Civil Day. The *Unequal* (otherwise called *Temporary* or *Planetary*) *Hour* is the 12th Part of the Natural Day or Night. The first of these are generally now in use all the World over; but the latter were commonly used by the *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, and varied in their Length according to the different Extent of the Natural Day.

The *Jews* and *Romans* divided the Night (not only into 12 *Hours*, as is afore observed, but also) into 4 *Quarters*, called *Watches*. Each Watch, containing 3 of their Night Hours, were distinguished either by their numeral Order, as *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth Watch*, or by some other Denomination. Thus the I. is stiled in Scripture the *Head* or *Beginning* of *Watches*, as also the *Evening*; The II. the *Middle Watch* or *Mid-night*; The III. the *Cock crowing*; The IV. the *Morning Watch* or *Dawning*.

3. A *Minute* is the 60th Part of an Equal or Equinoctial Hour, which is subdivided into 60 *Seconds*, and each *Second* into 60 *Thirds*, &c.

4. A *Week* is the Space of 7 Days, which, as it is the smallest, so it is the most antient Collection of Days, being instituted by GOD presently after the Creation, in Memory of his creating the World in six Days, and resting on the seventh from all the Works which he had made.

The

The 7 Days of the Week are commonly distinguished by the Name of the *Planets*, which are reckoned just 7; their Latin Names are, *Dies Solis, Luna, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, Veneris & Saturni*; and so among us by the Names of *Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday*: For as *Sunday, Monday* and *Saturday* plainly denote the Day of *Saturn*, the *Sun*, and the *Moon*, so *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* denote the Day of *Tuifco, Woden, Thor* and *Friga*, which are the *Saxon* Names respectively answering to *Mars, Mercury, Jupiter* and *Venus*.

It is not to be omitted, that because the *Easter Week* was formerly esteemed the first or principal Week of the Year, and each Day thereof was a *Feria* or *Holiday*; hence the several Days of the Week were distinguished in their respective Order, among the Primitive Christians, by the Names of *Feria prima, secunda, &c.* i. e. *first, second (&c.) Holiday; Sunday*, or the *Feria prima*, being otherwise stiled by them *The LORD's Day*, as being the Day of our *LORD's Resurrection*.

N. B. That the original *Hebrew* (as also the *Greek* and *Latin*) Word, which we render a *Week*, does literally denote only in general a *Collection of Seven*, so it is used in some Places of the sacred History, to denote not seven Days, but seven Years, *Dan. ix. 24, 27.*

5. A *Month* is either *Solar*, or *Lunar*. A *Solar Month* is the Space of Time which the *Sun* takes in passing through a *Sign*, or 12th Part of the *Ecliptick*, which he performs in about 30 Days and 12 Hours. A *Lunar Month*, is either *Synodical*, or *Periodical*. A *Periodical Month*, is the Space of Time which the *Moon* takes in making her Revolution round the *Earth*, from any Point of the *Zodiack* to the same, which

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which she performs in 27 Days, 7 Hours and 45 Minutes. A *Synodical Month* is the Time from one Synod or Conjunction of the Sun and Moon to another, which consists of 29 Days, 12 Hours and 45 Minutes. The Reason of the *Synodical Month's* being longer than the *Periodical*, is because that after the Moon has again returned to that Part of the *Zodiack*, where she was last in Conjunction with the Sun, she has almost a whole Sign of the *Ecliptick* to pass through, before she can again overtake the Sun, who has moved so much forward since the last Conjunction, which takes her 2 Days and 5 Hours to accomplish, being the Space of Time whereby the *Synodical Month* exceeds the *Periodical*. Some add a third Sort of *Lunar Months*, called that of *Illumination*, which is that Space of Time in which the Moon is visible to us, and consists of 25 or 26 Days.

6. A *Year* is divided into *Natural* and *Civil*. The *Natural* is again subdivided into *Solar* and *Lunar*. The *Solar* denotes the Time wherein the Sun moves round the *Ecliptick*, which is 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. The *Lunar* contains the Space of 12 *Synodical Months*, which therefore consists of 354 Days, 8 Hours, and a little more than 48 Minutes: So that the Difference between the *Astronomical Solar* and *Lunar Year*, is 10 Days, 21 Hours and 1 Minute.

The *Civil Year* is that used by the several Nations and People in computing their Time. Of this there being a great many different Kinds, we shall only take notice of the most remarkable of them, viz. I. The *Civil Solar Year*, which was instituted by *Julius Caesar*, 45 Years before CHRIST. It is divided into 12 Months, called *Calendar Months*, because they stand so in our *Calendar*, consisting of a

certain Number of Days assigned to each, according to the following Table.

<i>January</i>	31	<i>May</i>	31	<i>September</i>	30
<i>February</i>	28	<i>June</i>	30	<i>October</i>	31
<i>March</i>	31	<i>July</i>	31	<i>November</i>	30
<i>April</i>	30	<i>August</i>	31	<i>December</i>	31

February every 4th Year consists of 29 Days. Thus the Year of *Julius Cæsar* consisted of 365 Days and 6 Hours, the odd 6 Hours added together amounted, every 4th Year, to a Day; for which Reason 3 Years successively were each composed of 365 Days, and the 4th of 366, which was therefore called *Bissextile* or *Leap Year*, because the Day added to *February* that Year, was intercalated between the 23 and 24th of that Month, and both it and the Day following were according to the *Roman* Computation, called the 6 of the Calends of *March*. But this Year being about 11 Minutes longer than the true *Solar* Year, occasioned the *Equinoxes* and *Solstices*, depending upon the true *Solar* Year, not to keep always the same Part or Time of our *Civil* Year, but to vary every Year about 11 Minutes (*viz.* 10 Minutes and 48 Seconds) and consequently about a whole Day in 133 Years; which Pope *Gregory XIII.* observing, undertook a Reformation of the *Julian* Year, which he finished in 1582. In this Reformation he lookt no farther back than the Time of the Council of *Nice* which was held A. D. 325. And finding the *Vernal* Equinox was then on the 21 of *March*, he ordered 10 Days of that Year (1582) to be omitted, which was done by calling the 5th of *October* the 15th; by which Means the next *Vernal* Equinox, which otherwise would have been on the 11th, fell on the 21st of *March*: And to prevent Errors of the like Nature for the Future, he ordered the subtracting of 3 Days from every Revolution

lution of 400 Years, which was to be done by omitting the 29th Day of *Feb.* at the End of 3 Centuries successively, and at the End of the 4th to retain it. As the *Solar Year* instituted by *Julius Caesar* is from him called the *Julian Year*, as also the *Old Stile*; so that introduced by *Pope Gregory*, is called the *Gregorian Year*, or *New Stile*, and is used in *Holland, Italy, France, Spain*, and wherever the Pope's Authority is acknowledged. II. The *Civil Lunar Year* consisting of 354 Days. It is called *Annus Lunaris vagus*, or the *Wandering Lunar Year*, because that being 11 Days shorter than the *Civil Solar Year* of 365 Days, its Beginning will in the Space of 33 Years wander through all the different Seasons; and this is the Year used by the *Turks*. III. The *Fixed Lunar* or *Lunisolar Year*, whose Beginning is in a manner fixed to the same Part of the *Solar Year*, which is done by having Regard to that Difference of 11 Days between the *Civil Solar* and *Lunar Year*, namely by intercalating so many Months as the said Difference of 11 Days arise to in such a Number of Years; and this Year is used by the *Jews* and *Church of Rome* in her Ecclesiastical Account.

Altho' the Calends or 1st Day of *January* is now a-Days, almost through all *Europe*, commonly looked upon as the Beginning of the Year, whether *Julian* or *Gregorian*, yet there are some who reckon the Beginning of it from some other Part of the Year. Thus the *Venetians, Florentines* and *Pisans* in *Italy* reckon the Beginning of the Year from the Vernal Equinox. The Church of *England* begins her Ecclesiastical Year at the Feast of Annunciation, commonly called *Lady-day, March 25th*. And the Civil Year, according to the Law of *England*, takes also its Beginning from the same Day; tho' others in Matters not requiring the Nicety of a legal Date, reckon the Beginning of

the Year from the 1st of *January*. The *Scots* also did begin their Year at the Feast of the Annunciation, till the Year 1600, when *James VI.* ordered, that from thenceforth it should begin with the 1st *January*. And thus much for the several Parts into which Time in general is divided.

CHAP. II.

Of the several Characters of Time.

THE Characters of Time are either *Natural* or *Civil*. The *Natural Characters* of Time are such as depend on natural Causes, as the *Cycle of the Moon* and *Epacts*, &c. The *Civil* are such as are instituted by Men, as the *Cycle of the Sun*, *Indictions*, *Periods*, &c.

I. *Of the CYCLE of the Moon and EPACTS.*

I. The *Cycle* of the *Moon* is the Space of 19 Years, after which the new and full Moons were supposed to return round to the same Days of the *Julian Year*, (and they do return indeed, but not at the same Hour, but almost 1 Hour and an Half sooner, which Anticipation in about 312 Years makes one entire Day;) the Numbers of which Years, from one to 19, do every one bear the Name of the *Lunar Cycle*, otherwise called *The Golden Number*, because of its singular Use in determining the *Easter Term*.

To find the *Cycle* of the *Moon*, or *Golden Number*, for any Year since CHRIST, you must to the Year given add 1 and divide the Sum by 19, the Remainder of the Dividend is the *Cycle* of the *Moon* or *Golden Number* for that Year.

II. The *Epact* is used for a Number, whereby we note the Excess of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*;

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Lunar; for the *Solar* Year consisting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the Lunations every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar* Year, and thereby in 19 Years the Moon compleats 20 Times 12 Lunations, or gets up one whole *Solar* Year, and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun; and so from 19 Years to 19 Years: For the first Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days, the second Year 22 Days, which is called the *Epact* of that Year, the third Year 33 Days; but 30 being an entire Luration, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's *Epact*; the next Year 14 and so on, adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

To find the *Epact* for any Year, you must multiply the Moon's Cycle or *Golden Number* by 11; if the Product be less than 30, it is the *Epact* sought; if the Product be greater than 30, divide it by 30, and the Remainder of the Dividend is the *Epact*.

By the help of the *Epact* may be found the Age of the Moon, viz. by adding the *Epact* of the Year, the Number of the Months from *March* inclusively, and the given Day of the Month, all into one Sum; which if it be less than 30, shews the Age of the Moon; if it be greater than 30, divide it by 30, and the Remainder of the Dividend shews the Age of the Moon, or how many Days it is since the last New Moon. And this Method will never err a whole Day.

2. Of the CYCLE of the SUN.

The Cycle of the Sun, or more properly the Cycle of the *Dominical* or *Sunday Letter*, consists of 28 Years, because that after every 28 Years the Course of the *Sunday Letter* is the same as it was before. The Use of this Cycle arises from the Custom of assigning in the Kalendar to each Day of the Week one of the

first 7 Letters of the Alphabet; A. being always affixed to *January* the 1st, whatever Day of the Week it be; B. to *January* 2d, C. to *January* 3d, and so in order G. to *January* 7th. After which the same Letters are repeated again, A. being affixed to *January* 8th, &c. Hence it was necessary, that throughout every Year one and the same Letter should mark both the other Days of the Week, and *Sunday* in particular. If therefore the Year consisted of 364 Days, or 52 Weeks precisely, the same *Dominical* Letter would have remained perpetually. And if the Year consisted, as it commonly does, of 365 Days, or 52 Weeks and 1 Day, *Sunday* would be denoted by each of those 7 Letters one after another, in a backward Order every 7 Years; that is, supposing G. to be the *Sunday* Letter 1 Year, F. will be the next, and so on; and the Cycle of the *Sunday* Letter would consist of no more than 7 Years. But seeing every *Bissextile* or *Leap Year* consists of 366 Days, or 52 Weeks and 2 Days, so that one *Dominical* Letter is from the Beginning of the Year to the 23 of *February*, and another from hence throughout the remaining Part of the Year, the *Dominical* Letter being again interrupted, cannot proceed in the same Course as it did before, under 28 Years; and after that Number of Years, its Course and Order is the same as it was before, which is illustrated by the following Table; where it is to be observed, that the first Year, and every 4th Year after is a *Leap Year*; and therefore has two *Sunday* Letters appertaining to it.

A TABLE of the Cycle of the Sun.

1 G F	5 B A	9 D C	13 F E	17 A G	21 C B	25 E D
2 E	6 G	10 B	14 D	18 F	22 A	26 C
3 D	7 F	11 A	15 C	19 E	23 G	27 B
4 C	8 E	12 G	16 B	20 D	24 F	28 A

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To find the *Cycle* of the *Sun* for any Year of our LORD, and consequently the *Dominical Letter*, you must to the Year of our LORD given add 9, and divide the Sum by 28, and the Remainder of the Dividend is the *Cycle* of the *Sun* for that Year; if nothing remain, then 28 is the *Cycle* sought. *Ex. gr.* To the Year 1739 add 9, and the Sum is 1748; which being divided by 28, there remains 12, which is the *Sun's Cycle* for this present Year 1739: And by the Table of this *Cycle* you will find the *Sunday Letter* to be G. according to the *Julian* Account; and the third from that in a backward Order, will be the *Gregorian* Sunday Letter. Thus G. being the *Julian* Sunday Letter for 1739, D. will be the *Gregorian* Sunday Letter for the same.

It may not be improper here to observe, that each of the first Alphabetical Letters always remain fixed to the same Day of each Month in the Year, whether *Common* or *Bissextile*: For tho' the Day intercalated every *Leap Year*, after the 23 of *February*, makes a Change as to the Days of the Week, to which each Alphabetical Letter is to belong, for the remaining Part of the Year; yet it makes no Change as to the Days of the Month, because the Letter F. is twice repeated, denoting both the 24 and 25 of *February*. Hence the two following *English* Verses shew by the first Letter of each Word, what Letters belong to the first Day of each Month; the Order of the Words answering to the Order of the Letters thus.

Jan. Feb. March April. May. June.

At Dover Dwells George Brown Esquire,

July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Good Christian Faith, And Doctor Fryar.

Wherefore the Sunday Letter being known, it is easy, by the Help of the foregoing Verses, to tell what Day

Day of the Week the first Day of any Month falls upon, viz. by considering the Distance belonging to the first Day of the given Month from the given Sunday Letter. *Ex. gr.* I would know what Day of the Week the 1st of *July* 1739 will be, the Sunday Letter being G. By the foregoing Table I know that G. is the Letter belonging to the 1st of *July*, which being the same with the Sunday Letter, sheweth it to have begun on *Sunday*.

3. Of the INDICATION and JULIAN PERIOD.

I. The *Indiction* is a Cycle of 3 *Lustrums*, or 15 Years, after which those who used it began it again. It was instituted by *Constantine the Great*, A. D. 312, *September 24*, who substituted it in Room of the *Olympiads*; they were so called, because they denoted the Time of gathering certain Taxes, which were to be paid every 15th Year.

To find this *Indiction* for any Year, you must from the given Year subtract 312, and divide the Remainder by 15, and what remains of the Dividend, is the Year of the *Roman Indiction* sought.

II. The *Julian Period* is a greater Cycle, made up of the three forementioned Cycles of the Moon, Sun and Indiction, and so consisting of 7980 Years; for the Cycles of the Moon and Sun, viz. 19 and 28, being multiplied the one by the other, makes 532, which being multiplied again by the Cycle of *Indiction*, the Product is 7980, the Space of the *Julian Period*. This Period, tho' but artificial, is yet of excellent Use in Chronology, because the same Years of the Cycles of the Moon, Sun and Indiction, which belong to any one Year of this *Julian Period*, will never fall together again, till after 7980 Years.

To find the Year of the *Julian Period* for any given Year

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Year of CHRIST, you must to the given Year add 4713 (because so many Years of the *

J. P. were expired before A. D. 1.) * *i. e.* Julian Period. and the Sum gives the Year of the J. P.

sought. *Ex. gr.* I would know what Year of the J. P. A. D. 1739 answers to. Now, 1739 being added to 4713, the Sum is 6452, the Year of the J. P. sought.

To find what Year of the J. P. answers to any Year before CHRIST, you must substract the same from 4714 (which is J. P. for A. D. 1) and the Residue will be the Year of the J. P. sought. *Ex. gr.* To know in what Year of the J. P. Rome was built, being 752 Years before CHRIST, substract 752 from 4714, and there will remain 3962 the Year of the J. P. sought.

CHAP. III.

Of the several ÆRA'S and EPOCH'S.

BY *Æra's* and *Epoch's* is properly denoted any continued Computation of Time from certain Heads and Beginnings. The most remarkable of which are,

I. The *Æra* of CHRIST, or the common Way of computing Time from the Nativity of CHRIST, according to which this present Year, is reckoned 1739 from the Nativity of CHRIST. This *Æra* or way of Reckoning from the Birth of CHRIST, was first introduced by *Dionysius* Sirnamed *Exiguus*, somewhat more than 500 Years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

II. The *Æra* of the *Creation of the World*, which is generally agreed to have been about 4000 Years before CHRIST, according to *Petavius* 3984: But this Computation begins to be laid aside, even in Matters relating to the sacred History of the Old Testament;

ment; and instead thereof, the Occurrences of the Old Testament are now a-Days computed by their Distance before CHRIST, as giving us a clearer Notion of the Time when these Occurrences happened.

III. The *Æra* of the *Olympiads*, or *Olympick Games*, which were instituted or rather restored by *Iphitus*. They were held in the Fields of *Olympia* a City in *Peloponnesus*, and lasted 5 Days, the last whereof fell on the full Moon, which was next after the Summer *Solstice*. These Games were celebrated every 4th Year, that is, there were 3 Years between the Years wherein the next preceeding and the next following *Olympiad* was celebrated. Hence by a compleat *Olympiad* is denoted the Space of 4 Years; the Year wherein the *Olympiad* was celebrated, being stiled the 1st of the said *Olympiad*, and so on. The Celebration of the 1st *Olympiad* is referred to the 3938 Year of the J. P. and consequently to the 777 Year before CHRIST, viz. to the *Calends* of *July* in the Summer of the said Year.

IV. The *Æra* of U. C. [*Urbis conditæ*] or the Building of *Rome*, which, according to *Varro*, began J. P. 3961 or 753 Years before CHRIST, but according to the *Fasti Capitolini*, in the following Year, viz. J. P. 3962 or 752 Years before CHRIST.

V. The *Æra* of the *Destruction* of *Troy*, from *Dionysius Halicarnassens* and *Diodorus Siculus*, is computed to fall in with the J. P. 3531, being 1183 Years before the Birth of CHRIST.

VI. The *Æra* of *Nabonassar* King of *Babylon*, from the Beginning of whose Reign the *Chaldeans* and *Egyptians* reckoned their Years, began J. P. 3967 or 747 Years before CHRIST.

VII. The *Æra* of the Death of *Alexander* the Great began November 12th J. P. 4390, or 324 before CHRIST.

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VIII. The *Æra* of the City of *Antioch*, used by *Eusebius*, *Evagrius* and *Cedrenus*, &c. commenced from the Autumn of J. P. 4665 or 49th Year before Christ.

IX. The *Æra* of the *Julian* Reformation of the Calendar, began January 1st, J. P. 4669, or 45 Years before Christ.

X. The *Æra Actiaca*, so denominated from the Victory obtained by *Augustus* over *Anthony*, at *Actium*, began J. P. 4684, or 30 Years before Christ.

XI. The *Diocletian Æra*, or *Æra* of the *Martyrs*, otherwise called the *Æra* of the *Abyssinians*, began August 29th, A. D. 284.

XII. The *Æra* of the *Hegira*, or the *Flight* of *Mahomet* from *Mecca* to *Medina*, used by the *Turks* and *Arabs*, began July 16th A. D. 612.

XIII. The *Æra* of *Tesdigird*, or the *Persian Æra*, began July 16th A. D. 632.

A Chronological Table of some of the most remarkable Events from the Creation to our Time.

	Years before Christ.
The Creation of the World,	3984
The Deluge,	2328
The building of <i>Babylon</i> ,	2175
<i>Belus</i> or <i>Nimrod</i> I. King of the <i>Assyrians</i> ,	2175
The Call of <i>Abraham</i> ,	1967
The <i>Israelites</i> going out of <i>Egypt</i> ,	1531
The Birth of <i>Homer</i> ,	1026
The building of the Temple by <i>Solomon</i> ,	1002
<i>Romulus</i> I. King of the <i>Romans</i> ,	754
<i>Numa Pompilius</i> II. King of the <i>Romans</i> ,	714
<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> III. King of the <i>Romans</i> ,	670
<i>Ancus Marcius</i> IV. King of the <i>Romans</i> ,	639
<i>Tarquinius Priscus</i> V. King of the <i>Romans</i> ,	614
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<i>Babylonish Captivity,</i>	607
<i>Servius Tullus VI. King of the Romans,</i>	577
<i>Cyrus founded the Persian Monarchy,</i>	559
<i>The Jews returned from the Babylonish Captivity,</i>	538
<i>Tarquinius Superbus last King of the Romans,</i>	533
<i>Consuls were instituted at Rome,</i>	509
<i>Tribunes of the People first instituted,</i>	493
<i>Decemviri appointed,</i>	450
<i>Censors created,</i>	442
<i>Fergus I. King of the Scots,</i>	330
<i>Alexander subdued the Persian Empire,</i>	329
<i>First Punick War,</i>	264
<i>Second Punick War,</i>	219
<i>Carthage destroyed,</i>	146
<i>Julius Caesar created I. Roman Emperor,</i>	45
<i>Augustus Caesar II. Roman Emperor,</i>	43
Years since Christ.	
<i>Donald I. Christian King of Scotland,</i>	199
<i>Constantine the Great I. Christian Emperor,</i>	306
<i>The Roman Empire divided into Western and } Eastern under Arcadius and Honorius,</i>	395
<i>The Western Empire ended in Augustulus,</i>	475
<i>Pharamond I. King of France,</i>	418
<i>Justinian Emperor of the East,</i>	527
<i>Rome left off to speak Latin,</i>	580
<i>Charles the Great created I. German Emperor,</i>	800
<i>Egbert the I. King of England,</i>	802
<i>Kenneth II. expelled the Picts,</i>	839
<i>Danes conquered England,</i>	1017
<i>Norman Conquest,</i>	1066
<i>Othoman I. King of the Turks,</i>	1300
<i>Constantinople taken by the Turks,</i>	1453
<i>James VI. first King of Great-Britain,</i>	1603
<i>Incorporating Union betwixt Scotland and } England,</i>	1707
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Of the Roman Way of reckoning their Time by Kalends, Nones and Ides.

THE Romans divided their Months into *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*. The first Day of each Month was called *Calendæ*, or simply the *Kalends* of that Month; the last Day of the Month preceeding was called *Pridie Calendarum* or *Calendas*; the Day before that, *tertio Calendas*, and so on in a backward Order, till you come to the *Ides*. *Ex. gr.* The 1st of *January* is the *Calendæ Januarii*, the 31st of *December* is *pridie Calendas Januarii*, the 30th of *December* is *tertio Calendas Januarii*, &c.

In the Months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the 7th Day is called *Nonæ*, the 6th *pridie Nonas*, the 5th *tertio Nonas*, &c. But in the other 8 Months, the 5th Day is *Nonæ*, the 4th *pridie Nonas*, and so on backwards to the 1st Day, or *Kalends*. The Reason of which Difference is, because the four above-named Months have six *Nones*, whereas the other eight have but four.

There are eight *Ides* in each Month, and in these four Months which have six *Nones*, the 15th is called *Idus*, the 14th *pridie Idus*, the 13th *tertio Idus*, &c. but in the other Months which have only 4 *Nones*, the 13th Day is called *Idus*, the 12th *pridie Idus*, the 11th *tertio Idus*, and so on backward to the *Nones*.

Not. That in *Leap Year*, in which *February* hath 29 Days, both the 24th and 25th Day is called the *sixth of the Kalends of March*; and this is the Reason why that Year is called *Bissextile*.

What we have said will be better understood by the following Verses and Table, where you must observe, that the Numbers relate to the Words below them.

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Day

Day of the Month.	April. Iude. September. November.	January. August. December.	March. May. July. October.	February.
1	Calendr.	Calendr.	Calendr.	Calendr.
2	IV	IV	VI	IV
3	III	III	V	III
4	Frid. Non.	Frid. Non.	IV	Frid. Non.
5	Nonz.	Nonz.	III	Nonz.
6	VIII	VIII	Frid. Non.	VIII
7	VII	VII	Nonz.	VII
8	VI	VI	VIII	VI
9	V	V	VII	V
10	IV	IV	VI	IV
11	III	III	V	III
12	Frid. Id.	Frid. Id.	IV	Frid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III	Idus.
14	XVIII	XIX	Frid. Id.	XVI
15	XVII	XVIII	Idus.	XV
16	XVI	XVII	XVII	XIV
17	XV	XVI	XVI	XIII
18	XIV	XV	XV	XII
19	XIII	XIV	XIV	XI
20	XII	XIII	XIII	X
21	XI	XII	XII	IX
22	X	XI	XI	VIII
23	IX	X	X	VII
24	VIII	IX	IX	VI
25	VII	VIII	VIII	V
26	VI	VII	VII	IV
27	V	VI	VI	III
28	IV	V	V	Frid. Cal.
29	III	IV	IV	Martii.
30	Frid. Cal.	III	III	
31	Men. seq.	Frid. Cal. Men. seq.	Frid. Cal. Men. seq.	

Junius, Aprilis, Septemque Novemque tricenos,
 Unum plus reliqui; Februus tenet octo viginti,
 At si Bissextus fuerit superadditar unus.
 Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse Calendas,
 Sex Maius nonas, October, Julius & Mars,
 Quatuor at reliqui; dabit Idus quilibet octo.
 Omnes post Idus lucas dic esse Calendas,
 Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.

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WE thought it would not be improper, or foreign to the Subject of Chronology, here to subjoin the Time wherein the Latin Authors flourished. They are commonly by learned Men distinguished into Four Ages, viz. the Golden Age, beginning with the second Punick War, ante Ch. 219, and ending at the Death of Augustus, post Ch. 14. The Silver Age, extending from thence to the Beginning of the Reign of Antoninus Pius, an. Ch. 139. The Brazen Age from Antoninus Pius to the taking of Rome by Alaric, an. 410. And the Iron Age, from that to the Reign of Charles the Great, an. 800.

I. GOLDEN AGE. M. Porcius Cato flourished ante Chr. 190, Plautus 182, Terentius 154, Lucretius 73. [These are said by some rather to have suffered in, than to have belonged to the Golden Age.] Cicero 63, Varro 60, Sallustius 49, Julius Caesar 46, A. Hirtius 45, Cornelius Nepos 40, Vitruvius 31, T. Livius 12. And the Poets, Catullus 44, Publius Syrus 42, Virgilius 39, Horatius 36, Tibullus 34, Manilius 32, Propertius 19, Ovidius 7, Pedo Albinovanus 6, Grattius 4, Caesar Germanicus, post Ch. 14. This is also called the **AUGUSTEAN Age**, in which the Latin Tongue was in its highest Perfection.

H. SILVER AGE. Julius Hyginus, post Ch. 15, Velleius Paterculus 27, Phadrus 30, Corn. Celsus 34, Val. Maximus 36, Ascopius Peditanus 42, Pomponius Mela 45, Columella 53, Marcus Seneca 54, A. Persius 57, Lucius Seneca 60, Lucanus 60, Petronius Arbiter 64, Silius Italicus 72, Plinius major 75, Valerius Flaccus 80, Q. Curtius 80, Quintilianus 83, Statius 85, Frontinus 85, Juvenalis 95, Martialis 97, Terentianus Maurus — Cor. Tacitus 100, Plinius junior 100, Suetonius 112, Florus 118, Apicius 120.

III. BRA-

III. *BRASEN AGE.* A. Gellius 140, Justinus 142. Palladius—Serenus Sammonicus 212, Censorinus 238, Nemesianus 283, Calpurnius 290, Æl. Spartianus, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Jul. Capitolinus, Æl. Lampridius, & Fl. Vopiscus; *These five about the Time of Diocletian.* Trebellius Pollio *under Constantine the Great.* Eutropius 366, Ausonius 379, Ammianus Marcellinus 380, Vegetius 381, Symmachus 384, Sextus Rufus 390, Claudianus 395, Aur. Victor 396, Macrobius 408, Rufus Festus Avienus—Julius Obsequens—Macer—.

To this Period also belong these Fathers of the Church and other Christian Authors. Tertullianus 192, Minutius Felix 220, Cyprianus 248, Arnobius 303, Lactantius 303, Juvenus 330, Julius Firmicus 340, Hilarius Pictaviensis 354, Marius Victorinus 362, Ambrosius 374, Hieronymus 378, Paulinus 394, Augustinus 396, Falconia Proba 400, Prudentius 405.

IV. *IRON AGE.* Rutilius Numatianus 416, Paulus Orosius 416, Sedulius Scotus 434, Dracontius 440, Salvianus 440, Prosper Aquitanicus 444, Claudianus Mamertus 462, Sidonius Apollinaris 472, Alcius Avitus 490, Fulgentius Ruspensis 508, Boetius 510, Planciades Fulgentius 510, Cassiodorus 514, Jornandes 527, Priscianus 528, Marcellinus Comes 534, Arator 543, Venantius Fortunatus 560, Martinus Capella 580, Gregorius Turonensis 594, Isidorus Hispalensis 595, Eugenius Toletanus 650, Ven. Beda 703, Theodulfus 794, Paulus Diaconus 806.

From this Time down to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century, the Latin Tongue, and with it all Learning, were almost quite swallowed up of Barbarity and Ignorance, till both began to be restored by Lud. Vives 1500, D. Erasmus 1510, Cæl. Rhodiginus 1510, Tho. Linacer 1510, Pet. Bembus 1520, Gul. Budæus 1530, Lil. Gyraldus 1530, And. Alciatus 1535, Joach.

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Joach. Camerarius 1535, Jul. Scaliger 1535, P. Jo-
vius 1540, Rob. Stephanus 1540, Joan. de Casa 1545,
Con. Gellnerus 1550, Ant. Goveanus 1550, And.
Tiraquellus 1550, Adr. Turnebus 1555, Seb. Ca-
stellio 1555, Geo. Buchananus 1560, Dion. Lam-
binus 1560, Paulus Manutius 1560, Car. Utenho-
vius 1565, Ant. Augustinus 1570, Pet. Ciacconius
1570, Jac. Cujacius 1570, Car. Sigonius 1570, Ant.
Muretus 1575, Bar. Brissotius 1580, Jos. Scaliger
1580, Obert. Gifanius 1590, J. Lipsius 1590, If.
Casaubonus 1600, J Aug. Thuanus 1600, F. Taub-
mannus 1605, Jan. Gruterus 1610, Jo. Barclaius
1620, H. Grotius 1620, G. Joan. Vossius 1625, Gasp.
Scioppius 1630, Dan. Heinsius 1630, Cl. Salmasius
1640, Jo. F. Gronovius 1660, Tan. Faber 1685, Jo.
Geo. Grævius 1688, Jac. Gronovius 1690, Arch.
Pitcarnius 1692, Rich. Bentleius 1714, *with innumera-
ble others.*

A

TABLE of COINS.

The chief Coins of Denmark, Sweden and Muscovy.

	<i>L. s. d. q.</i>
A Merk of Denmark is Sterling	00 02 02 00
A Gold Ducat of Denmark is	00 07 02 00
A Dollar of Sweden	00 04 05 00
An Alten or Alteen of Muscovy	00 00 04 00
A Ruble of Muscovy is	00 13 04 00

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The chief Coins of the Low Countries.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
A Stiver of the United-Provinces is } <i>Sterl.</i>	00	00	01	01
Six Stivers, or one Shilling <i>Flemish</i>	00	01	00	00
Twenty Shillings or one Pound <i>Flemish</i>	01	00	00	00
A Guilder	00	02	00	00
The Patacoon being two Guilders, is	00	04	00	00
The Ducatoon is	00	05	09	00
A common Dollar of the United-Provinces }	00	04	00	00

French Coins.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
A Denier is <i>Sterl.</i>	00	00	00	01
Ordinary <i>French Souls</i> is	00	00	01	01
A Livre or Florin	00	01	06	00
A <i>French Crown</i> being three Livres	00	04	06	00
The Crown of Gold Value 5 Livres	00	07	06	00
The Pistol, or Louis'd Or, being 12 Livres	00	18	00	00

German and Polish Coins.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Rix Dollar of the Empire	00	05	00	00
The Florin of <i>Frankfort</i> ,	00	04	11	02
The Guilder of <i>Norimberg</i> is	00	07	01	00
A Ducat of Gold in <i>Poland</i> being 12 } Franks of current Money }	00	09	00	00

The chief Coins of Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey in Europe.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
The Gold Milree or Ducat of <i>Portugal</i> is }	00	17	08	01
A Teston of <i>Portugal</i> is	00	01	04	00

The

	L.	s.	d.	q.
The Ducat of <i>Lisbon</i> is	00	04	06	00
A <i>Spanish</i> Real is	00	00	07	02
A <i>Spanish</i> Piece of Eight is	00	04	04	00
A <i>Spanish</i> Ducat is	00	08	05	01
The Ducat of <i>Rome</i>	00	08	07	02
The Ducat of <i>Venice</i>	00	08	06	03
The <i>Carlini</i> of <i>Venice</i>	00	00	06	00
A <i>St. Mark</i> of <i>Venice</i>	00	02	10	00
A Crown current at <i>Florence</i>	00	05	03	00
A <i>Palermo</i> Florin	00	02	06	00
A <i>Livre</i> at <i>Leghorn</i>	00	00	09	00
An Asper of <i>Turkey</i>	00	00	01	01
A Frank of <i>Turkey</i>	00	02	00	00
A Sultain of 120 Aspers	00	09	10	01

Some of the principal Coins of Asia.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
A Mamoody is	00	00	08	00
Two Mamoodies make one Abassce, } which is	00	01	04	00
Fifty Abassces makes one Thomand	03	06	08	00
A Rupee is	00	02	03	00
Pagod a Piece of <i>Indian</i> Gold	00	09	00	00
A Meidin of Grand <i>Cairo</i>	00	00	02	01
A Piafter being 30 Meidins, is	00	05	04	02

Hebrew or Jewish Coins.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
Shekel of the Sanctuary	00	02	06	00
Kings Shekel	00	01	03	00
Zug, fourth Part of a Shekel	00	00	07	02
Gerah or Keshitah, 20th Part of } a Shekel	00	00	01	02

Silver.

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Zahab,

Gold.	{	Zahab, or Golden Shekel, in	{	
		Value 12 Silver Shekels of		01 10 00 00
Gold.	{	the Sanctuary	{	
		Adarkon or Dracmon, half so much		00 15 00 00

Their Sums were

{	{	Meneh, or Mina, or a	Gold	75 00 00 00
		Pound, Value in	Silver	07 10 00 00
{	{	Chichar, or Talent, 3000	Gold	4500 00 00 00
		Shekels, Value in	Silver	0375 00 00 00

Old Roman Coins.

Brass.	{	Sextans, <i>sexta pars Assis</i>	L. s. d. q.	Half q.
		Semissis, or Half an As	1 q. & Half.	
		As or Libra	00 00 00 03	
		Decussis, in Value 10 Asses	00 00 07 02	
Silver.	{	Centussis, 100 Asses	00 06 03 00	
		Obolus, <i>sexta pars denarii</i>	00 00 01 01	
		Sestertius, <i>duo asses cum semisse</i>	1 d. 3. q. & Half.	
		Quinarius, Victoriatu or Bigatus	00 00 03 03	
Gold.	{	The old Denarius	00 00 08 02	
		The new Denarius	00 00 07 02	
		Tremissis, or golden Triens	00 05 00 00	
		Semissis, or golden Drachmal	00 07 06 00	
Gold.	{	Imperatorius	00 15 00 00	
		Amient, or Consularis	00 17 01 03	

Roman Sums were,

{	{	The Sportula, containing 10 Sestertii	00 01 06 03
		The Libra, containing 12 Ounces of Silver	03 00 00 00

The

The *Sestertium*, (neut. gen.) contain- } 07 16 03 00
ing 1000 *Sestertii*

The *Talent*, containing 24 *Sestertia* 187 10 00 00

In numbering by *Sestertia*'s, these three Rules are to be observed.

I. If the numeral Noun agree in Gender, Case and Number, with the *Sestertian*, it signifies just so much as was pronounced, as *decem Sestertii* is 10 *Sestertians*.

II. If the numeral Noun of another Case be joined with the Gen. Case Plural of *Sestertius*, it denoteth so many Thousands, as *decem Sestertiūm* (for *Sesterti-orum*) is 10000 *Sestertians*.

III. If an Adverb be put without any Numeral joined, as *Decies*, &c. or joined with *Sestertiūm* the Gen. Case Plural, it signifieth so many hundred Thousands, as *Decies Sestertiūm* ten hundred Thousand *Sestertians*.

F I N I S.

